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Ban on Untouchables Lifted By Young Indian Maharaja; Small Province Leads Reform

Travancore Ruler Ends Class Distinction for Hindus

'Renaissance' Hailed

Efforts of 20 Years Win Coveted Freedom for Depressed Castes

TRIVANDRUM, State of Travancore, India, Nov. 14 (AP)—The youthful Maharaja of Travancore was acclaimed today as the herald of an Indian "renaissance" for his proclamation wiping out caste distinctions in Hindu temples of his state.

The Maharaja, celebrating his 25th birthday yesterday, decreed that state-controlled Hindu temples no longer would be open only to select classes of Hindus.

He gave the depressed castes—the so-called "untouchables"—the right to enter and worship in the temples on an equal footing.

No Bar to Worship

His proclamation read: "Henceforth there shall be no restriction placed on any Hindu by birth or religion from entering or worshiping at temples controlled by the Travancore Government."

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, a noted Indian political leader, said that the young Maharaja's emancipation of the "untouchables," "marks a unique occasion in the history of India, especially in Hinduism."

"The head of one of the most orthodox states," he declared, "has taken a step for the regeneration of the faith which he deeply cherishes.

"This will be remembered in coming ages as a moment of renaissance."

Others May Follow Lead

Some authorities believed the reaction thus expressed might forecast repercussions throughout India.

Similar measures in other parts of the territory, they said, might emulate the example of the Maharaja of this far southern state of 5,000,000 population.

Agitation by "untouchables" for the privileges he accorded them has carried on for almost 20 years. Social and religious reformers, Mahatma Gandhi among them, have espoused their cause.

By a Staff Artist

Reform in India

Change of Religion For 'Untouchables' Arouses Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—The long-discussed scheme for a mass change of religion on the part of India's 60,000,000 members of Depressed Classes (the "untouchables") has entered upon a new phase with proposals now put forward by Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, one of the leaders of this community, for adopting the Sikh faith.

These proposals are contained in a letter addressed by Dr. Ambedkar to Dr. Moonje, representing the Hindu Mahasabha (great council). They are being opposed by Mr. Rajah, another leader of the depressed classes, who is supported by Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Malaviya and other politicians associated with the Indian National Congress. The correspondence discloses that political considerations are affecting the tragedy of a large community pathetically hampered by religious prejudice and ignorance.

The reasons put forward by Dr. Ambedkar for his new plan are as follows:

"Conversion to Islam or Christianity will denationalize the Depressed Classes. If they go to Islam the number of Muslims will be doubled and the danger of Muslim domination becomes real. If they go to Christianity it will help to strengthen the hold of the British on this country. On the other hand, if they embrace Sikhism, they will not be denationalized, and will remain within the Hindu culture. Thus, it is in the interest of the country that the Depressed Classes, if they are to change their faith, should go over to Sikhism."

Dr. Ambedkar, however, was anxious to know whether the Hindu Mahasabha would agree that those Depressed Classes who joined Sikhism should continue to be classed among the Depressed Classes for the political rights provided for them under the Poona Pact—an agreement for distribution of legislative seats under the pending Constitutional Reform Scheme.

Dr. Moonje, in his reply, said:

"If Dr. Ambedkar were to announce his decision that he and his followers are prepared to embrace Sikhism in preference to Islam and Christianity, and that he shall sincerely co-operate with the Hindus

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Berry Proposes Arbitration To Heal Union Rift

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP)—Maj. George L. Berry, President Roosevelt's co-ordinator for industrial cooperation, today proposed arbitration to prevent the threatened split in the American Federation of Labor.

Major Berry, also president of the Printing Pressmen's Union and of labor's Nonpartisan League, said labor always had insisted upon arbitration with employers and now should use it in its own internal feuds.

Major Berry dropped this proposal into a pre-convention atmosphere charged with determination of craft union leaders to oust from the federation John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and his 10 rebel unions.

The metal trades department of the A. F. of L. proposed today to expel John L. Lewis' ten rebel unions simultaneously with a prediction by William Green, president, that the Lewis revolt would collapse completely.

The department convention instructed John P. Frey, its president, to introduce in the A. F. of L. convention next week a resolution calling for revocation of the rebels' charters. This would cost the federation about one-third of its membership and, labor leaders say, would result in a long and bitter labor war.

Mr. Frey's charges of "insurrection" against the ten unions led the federation's executive council two months ago to suspend them. Their "insurrection" consisted of trying to bring all the workers in each big industry into one big union, without regard for traditional A. F. of L. craft lines. Mr. Lewis, their leader, is president of the United Mine Workers.

His voice frequently breaking with emotion as he talked to the federation's building and metal trades department conventions, Mr. Green said the A. F. of L.—not Mr. Lewis wtih his "vaporous idealism"—would bring the great masses of workers into the ranks of organized labor.

Grange Shuns Quick Remedy For Problems

National Convention to Go Slow in Adoption of Its Program

Plans Are Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14—"A poplar grows much faster than a hickory, but it's the hickory that can stand up when the storms come."

This rural analogy was applied to plans for solution of farm problems by a sturdy member of the National Grange, one of the 36 state masters, representing some 800,000 farm folk, at the national convention here.

His philosophy has been voiced by many other farmers speaking at the convention or in the hotel lobbies this week. The members of the Grange are not going to jump at any quick remedies for farm woes; they think there has been too much hasty legislation in the past few years.

Working Out Plans

They are hoping now to work out, with other farmer organizations, plans for surplus crop control, soil conservation, and crop insurance that will be in line with what they think is the traditional American method for the Government to help the farmer to help himself.

Some farmers at the convention here are saying quite frankly that they are just as glad the AAA was tried and disposed of. The Grange didn't oppose it; it took the position that it was emergency legislation and that for want of a better plan it would go along. Now its members can say, "Well, we tried that and it didn't work."

"It didn't set well with us," said an Ohio farmer attending his first national convention when asked his opinion. He had benefited a little financially from it, he admitted, but it wasn't morally sound, in his opinion. J. A. Boak, master of the Pennsylvania Grange, put the same thought in other words:

"We don't take kindly to federal control."

Individualism Thread

The plans Grange speakers present—informally so far, for the time for resolutions has not yet come—have running through them a thread of individualism. Grangers pin much faith on the slow processes of farmer education, less on government control, although federal aid for education and self-help methods they think necessary.

In a session that was broadcast on Friday, State Grange leaders were invited to present their ideas of current problems briefly. Their choice of subject matter showed what issues appear of the greatest concern to the farmers in this organization. Among them were crop insurance, soil conservation, world peace.

Up to this point in the convention crop insurance had been advocated by speakers only in a general way, as it was, in fact, by both candidates for the Presidency in the recent campaign. But C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas Grange, presented a carefully thought-out plan which he has already offered to large farm audiences in his State.

Making Experiments

Mr. Cogswell has been a farmer most of his life, but he left his rural acres in other hands a few years

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Foreign Buying In U. S. Stirs Up War Debt Issue

Seven Billions Estimated Now Owned Abroad—Monetary Stock at Peak

Reserves Pile Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—On the fringes of the discussion of foreign investment in the United States and methods for its control, is the long-dormant war debts issue.

Should any legislative or administrative means be developed to curb the flood of foreign investment, or some informal agreement be reached with foreign governments, then application of some of the present stores of foreign money in the United States to war-debt account, might be part of the negotiation.

Already foreign governments, anxious to tap the overflowing reserves of available American capital, are reported to be sounding out both Wall Street and Washington respecting the possibility of new loans or credits. Apparently standing in their way is the Johnson Amendment, which prohibits lending to governments who are in default of their obligations to the United States.

Search for Loopholes

But there may be legal ways to get around the Johnson Amendment. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, has handed down an informal opinion re-interpreting the drastic provisions of the amendment. Possibilities of finding real legal loopholes are seriously considered by experts studying the swiftly-moving international financial drama.

But on the face of it, the only way for hard-pressed foreign governments to tap American financial reserves would be to get out of the position of default. If some portion of the earnings of European investment now in the United States could be used to service the war debts, then it might avert stringent American legislation taxing or controlling foreign investments on the one hand, and on the other open the door to new American lending abroad.

On Alert for Lures

The present Administration, while always ready to reopen the war debts question, has seemed averse to accepting some slight payment on account as an excuse for lifting the Johnson Amendment. It has seemed to be alert to the lure and dangers of excessive new American lending abroad, both as to financial risk and as to possible involvement in the war toward which such money might be contributed.

Nevertheless, to experts there seems to exist today the possibility of a stroke in financial diplomacy turning to the advantage and security of the United States the acute problem raised by big foreign investments and the still valid war-debt obligations. It is pointed out that more gold and investment money has flowed to the United States from war debtors in the last two or three years than would have been necessary to service those obligations.

Becomes New Issue

Now that the Federal Reserve Board and the Securities Exchange Commission have both indicated the extent to which they are concerned with and studying the volume of foreign investments in the United States, the problem emerges as a major national and world issue.

Accurate, available data on the problem is scanty. Rough estimates are that foreign investments in this country have now increased to about $7,000,000,000. At the same time, monetary stocks in the United States are at the all-time peak of $11,105,653,605. Although the Federal Reserve Board last summer raised its requirements by 50 per cent, excess banking reserves held by banks in the system are put at about $2,000,000,000.

Some experts consider that foreign investments in the United States, for long-term and short-term ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Blum Launches 40-Hour Week

'Hands-Off-Spain' Plan and Soviet Pact Is Backed at Paris

Hope in Locarno

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 14—Maintenance of both the non-intervention policy regarding Spain and the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance will continue to be the keystone of France's foreign policy under the Popular Front Government.

A series of statements yesterday, by Premier Léon Blum, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and Minister of National Defense Edouard Daladier make it clear that the present Cabinet intends to resist with equal energy pressure from the left aimed at abolishing the neutrality policy and attacks from the right on the Franco-Soviet accord.

Hope for New Locarno

By combining this stand with a strong military defense policy and close collaboration with Great Britain, the Government still hopes, not only to obtain a new Locarno Treaty, but to extend the essence of such an agreement to its allies in Eastern and Central Europe.

Receiving a delegation from the parties of the Left who came to discuss the Spanish issue, M. Blum put his foot down politely but conclusively on pleas by Communists that the "blockade" of the Madrid Government be lifted. He pointed out that progress is being made at the meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee in London toward effective application of the neutrality accord, and refused to modify in any way France's adherence to this accord.

Simultaneously M. Delbos informed the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee that there would be no change in France's attitude toward the Spanish conflict, concluding that "tomorrow as yesterday, the Government's efforts will be directed toward keeping ideological crusades and mysticisms from becoming the cause of a general European war."

Referring to the demand for denunciation of the Franco-Soviet treaty tabled recently by a Senator of the Right, M. Delbos defended the pact as "necessary in the interests of peace and respect of treaties."

Government Determined

The Foreign Minister emphasized the Government's determination to insist that the proposed New Locarno accord be followed by a general European settlement along the same lines.

M. Daladier won a vote of confidence—unanimous except for five Communist abstentions — in the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He obtained the enthusiastic approval of all the other deputies for his policy of vigorous reinforcement of France's defense system and his refusal to consider reducing the present two-year period of military service. Even the Communists indicated their general agreement with his massive rearmament policy and denied any intention of refusing him their support.

U. S. Peace Moves Get French Backing

By the Associated Press

Paris, Nov. 14

FOREIGN MINISTER YVON DELBOS last night expressed his Government's "confidence in the peace activities of President Roosevelt and the United States Government inspired by the same democratic feelings as those in France and Britain."

All Salaried Employees Go Under Decree by End of Year

Owners Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Carrying out one of the most important points in the program of the "Front Populaire," the French Government has just issued a series of decrees instituting the 40-hour week in France.

More than half the industrial and commercial workers of the country are affected by the decrees which have already been issued and additional measures now being drawn up are expected to apply the 40-hour week to virtually all salaried employees by the end of the year.

The law instituting a 40-hour working week in France was passed by Parliament on June 21 of this year under pressure of a general strike movement which swept the country in the early summer. This law authorized the Cabinet to issue special decrees applying the 40-hour week to the various branches of industry and commerce after consulting representatives of the employers and employees.

The most important decrees issued thus far cover the building industry, the iron and steel industries, the textile industry, the coal and iron mines, and the bakeries in the Paris region. These categories are estimated to include over 3,600,000 workers.

Storm of Protest

The Government's attempt to apply the 40-hour week to all industries and commerce throughout France has raised a storm of protest from factory owners. Employers in the iron and steel industries and mine owners have been specially in-

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Reich Retakes River Control; Flouts Treaty

International Control Under Versailles Ended by Berlin Decree

Resumes Sovereignty

Latest Blow to Post-War Pact No Surprise to London; No Effects on Locarno

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (AP)—Germany assumed command of her rivers today, notifying signatories of the Treaty of Versailles that the internationalization clause is no longer valid.

River traffic henceforth will be subject to German regulation, the Third Reich asserts.

Several of Germany's best waterways were placed under international commissions by Part XII of the Treaty of Versailles, assuring foreign traffic equal rights with German shipping.

Today's denunciation, following by eight months Germany's "throwing off of the Versailles shackles" by rearming the Rhineland, affects control of the Upper Rhine and Moselle, the Upper Danube, the Elbe and the Oder.

These have been controlled by commissions composed of representatives of the most interested nations, with Germans in the minority.

Part XII of the Versailles Treaty gave Czechoslovakia the right to establish free ports at Hamburg and Stettin for 99 years.

Today's move, it was explained authoritatively, means merely that Germany will no longer recognize the power of the international commissions. It will not affect the Czech free port at Hamburg. Czechoslovakia has not exercised her right to a free port at Stettin.

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Informed sources said today that the British Government was "not surprised" at Adolf Hitler's denunciation of the Versailles rivers internationalization clause.

This latest blow to the post-war treaty will have little effect on prospects for a new Locarno pact, Britain's chief interest, these sources said.

International Control Under Versailles Pact Aid to Riparian States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich has again made it plain in word and deed that it intends to secure what it considers "equality of status" with the other nations of Europe. Such equality is taken to mean the removal of all the discriminating clauses in the Versailles Treaty which infringe upon German state sovereignty.

The arbitrary limitation of Germany's right to determine its own armaments has been removed and the Rhineland demilitarized zone has been remilitarized.

Yet another discrimination was the compulsory internationalization of these German rivers, which also have part of their courses in other states. In fact, the Weser is the only one of the larger rivers of this country which is entirely German.

Rivers Affected

The impositions of Versailles applied particularly to the rivers Elbe, Oder, Niemen and the Danube. The Rhine and the Moselle are also mentioned, but the Rhine has been more or less regulated as an international river for many decades past; by mutual consent the Convention of Mannheim (Oct. 17, 1868), which operated in 1914 was continued after the last war, and the changes introduced in 1919 were comparatively small.

The laws of traffic on rivers which flow through more than one state have gradually evolved, as trade developments have shown the mutual advantages of friendly agreement between the states concerned. But in order to protect the other riparian states, in case Germany should seek to take repressive measures, special conditions were laid down in the Versailles Treaty.

Twenty Specifications

Germany agreed to make and keep the Elbe as an international river from its confluence with the Vltava (Moldau) at Mělnik and the Vltava from Prague, to the North Sea; the Oder, from its confluence with the Opper and the Uiemen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm, "as well as all the navigable parts of these river systems, which naturally provide more than one state with access to the sea" . . . (Art. 331). "On waterways declared to be international," Article 332 states, "the nationals, property and flags of all Powers shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality."

The internationalization of these rivers meant not only that no extra dues could be imposed by Germany upon the traffic of the other states through its part of the rivers, but also that "goods in transit when two banks of an international river are within the same state may be placed under seal or in the custody of the customs agents. When the river forms a frontier, goods or passengers in transit are exempt from all customs formalities, the loading and unloading of goods and the embarkation and disembarka-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 14

Wages—Refusal of Increase Advised

American steel workers find themselves in a dilemma. Available for the taking is a 10 per cent wage increase, adjusted to coast of living indexes. But pressing from the other side is John L. Lewis' powerful Committee for Industrial Organization and Mr. Lewis says: "Don't accept the wage increase; it is a snare and a delusion; it will freeze your standard of living in place; join, instead, the big unionization drive of organized labor."

Already some 34,000 workers have taken the cash and let the union card go. Mr. Lewis receives some encouragement from Secretary of Labor Perkins, who expresses some doubt as to the authority of employee representation officials to sign these new wage contracts. Mr. Lewis will undoubtedly interpret Miss Perkins's statement as support for his contention that the employee representation plans are merely puppet company unions that give the workers no independent strength such as he offers them in trade unions.

Munitions—Sailors Quit Arms Ship

Twelve members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Rona returned from Danzig, saying they had left the ship because it had been loaded with German ammunition intended for Spanish insurgents, the Associated Press reports.

The Norwegian Seamen's Union supported the crew's story and said the ship's officers had remained on board to sign a new crew.

Ship Strike—Relaxes on Atlantic Coast

Eastern maritime strikers are finding how difficult it is to make a strike effective when labor solidarity is lacking. An insurgent bloc of the International Seamen's Union is striving to tie up American shipping on the eastern coast, but the parent union is not co-operating. The result seems to be that the strike cannot approach the success of that on the West coast.

Crews are still being filled, engine rooms are being manned, to comply with federal regulations, and the ships still steam. Sixteen ships with 650 men were able to clear the port yesterday; 51 ships have steamed during the last three days. The parent union insists that the insurgents have "pulled" only 1200 men; and Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the parent union, believes the situation so well in hand that he has scampered off to the Tampa conference of the American Federation of Labor.

Spain—Air Power Held Vital Factor

Over Madrid rebel planes suddenly appeared, and soon five high explosive bombs arched blackly through the sky into the crowded Madrid

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Madrid Reports Rebel Repulse In Capital Suburbs

MADRID, Nov. 14 (AP)—Socialist linesmen, severed telephone wires amid bursting insurgent shells, virtually cutting off communications between Madrid and its suburbs today.

The connections were ordered destroyed, Socialist officers said, to prevent telephone contact between insurgents besieging the capital and fascist sympathizers inside the city.

The unceasing cannonade was ordered after three aerial battles yesterday.

Shortly afterward, a new fleet of insurgent ships showered bombs on Montana barracks, in the northwest section. The explosives sent up dense columns of black smoke hundreds of feet high.

Government machine-gunners apparently repulsed an insurgent infantry attack and then countered with a similar offensive which failed to gain much ground.

Tanks pushed ahead of the troops but their progress was veiled by suburban hills.

Insurgents were concentrating on strengthening their positions between the scattered clashes. Long lines of sentries—50 yards apart—guarded roads along the western city limits to signal signs of Government counter-attacks.

Socialist gunners showered the fascist concentrations at Capamento and in the heavily wooded Casa del Campo Park.

Ship Strike Eases in East, West Facing New Threats

Longshoremen on Pacific Warn Lines to Settle Dispute Quickly

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Harry Bridges, militant longshoremen's leader, declared today striking marine workers would take new action against employers unless the maritime strike is settled soon.

Business men, who said the dispute is costing West coast firms $7,000,000 daily, demanded quick peace.

"We understand," Mr. Bridges told San Francisco Labor Council delegates last night, "That West coast shipowners are prepared to hold out for some time, perhaps two or three months. If the ship lines dependent on subsidies don't do something pretty soon, we are going to do something. . . . We are going to have to protect ourselves. . . .

Call for Help Planned

"When we are convinced there is no further use of marking time, and when it becomes necessary to move, we are going to call on the East and Gulf coast workers to help."

Mr. Bridges' statement was made as Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, worked untiringly to bring about resumption of negotiations, and peace came in a strike of local warehousemen, whose

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195 Ships Clear Port Since New York Walkout Started

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Clearing skies in the maritime dispute affecting Atlantic and Gulf Coast commerce were seen here today in a joint statement from the American Steamship Owners' Association and the International Seamen's Union that the effectiveness of a walk-out insurgent seamen was being diminished steadily.

Continued ability of the union to recruit crews to man vessels left idle by strikers was credited with having broken the force of the strike, union officials and ship operators holding that 16 steamships with 650 men were able to clear the port of New York yesterday.

During the past three days, they added, 51 vessels have steamed, making a total of 195 ship movements since the dispute became active two weeks ago. The total crew represented by that number of ships was said to be 12,500.

Apparently contradicting the joint announcement, the steamship American Farmer, of the American Merchant Line, was anchored off Governor's island today with a short crew in her engine room. The American Farmer steamed from her berth on schedule yesterday bound for European ports, but under federal laws was unable to clear the harbor until her fire room was fully manned.

Similarly, the scheduled sailing of the Pennsylvania, of the Panama-Pacific Line, has been cancelled.

As announced at strike headquarters, the Range Line arrangement would have met the strikers' demands for higher wages and improved working conditions, plus union control of hiring halls.

Meanwhile, Ira A. Campbell, counsel of the American Steamship Owners' Association, said that findings of the Federal Maritime Commission would be acceptable to ship owners.

Cincinnati Eases the Road From Relief Back to Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14—A more definite program toward reducing relief rolls and unemployment is under way here as the result of a series of recommendations made by the Hamilton County Welfare Advisory Committee to welfare, social and governmental agencies serving this county, according to Robert C. Goodwin, secretary of the committee.

Chief among these is a recommendation that a real incentive be offered to those on relief to get jobs by removing the threat of instant cessation of help when they obtain jobs. Specifically, the committee recommends that "relief to an individual be reduced by only 50 per cent of his known earnings until such time as the earnings are double the relief allowance.

"The tendency of persons to remain on relief even when it has been possible to get jobs is not as great as the general public has thought," said Mr. Goodwin. "This procedure, however, should prove a real incentive to take any job, because with it the relief individual can improve his condition and not endanger his chance to get help that is needed."

The committee further recommends that all agencies encourage among all employers the use of relief recipients on jobs as they open, secure the co-operation of employers in expanding appreaticeship training, interest the schools in a more flexible vocational training program which will have a closer relationship to jobs that are open, and to secure the co-operation of trade unions in an apprenticeship training program.

The Cincinnati Employment Center has recently revealed that lack of training is one great stumbling block in getting many young people back to work. This advisory committee, which includes representatives from all important governmental and social service subdivisions of the county here, has been seeking a program with which to meet the situation and to get more men back to work.

The program will be given further study to arrive at more specific methods for carrying out its general principles, Mr. Goodwin said.

Industrial Heads Offer Co-operation With Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Industry's tender of an olive-branch toward the 1936 New Deal Administration had signal evidence here today as the National Association of Manufacturers completed arrangements for an 11-city chain of dinners on Nov. 23 to make the centennial of the American patent system a red-letter day in the calendar of industry-government amity.

The observance arises out of "the widespread desire of manufacturers to co-operate whole-heartedly with Government for the benefit of the country as a whole," according to the announcement of C. M. Chester, chairman of the General Foods Corporation and president of the association.

In thus headlining their latter-day peace overtures, Mr. Chester said the manufacturers looked to the centenary observance to "usher in an era of good feeling between industry and government."

Ten major population centers in the nation will be the scene of the diners, which will be attended, the announcement states, "by thousands of government workers, industrialists, scentists and other outstanding persons in public life."

Hawaii: 'Airport of Pacific'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Having witnessed establishment of one commercial air line from California to the Philippines within two years, Hawaii already is laying plans to make the mid-Pacific islands the focal point for other commercial air routes radiating to all countries bordering the Pacific ocean.

Tentative plans for a large international airport to be located near Honolulu are included in a general airport improvement program. Robert Campbell, representative of the bureau of air commerce, is surveying airport facilities in Hawaii. He recently announced that the Federal Government is interested in developing an Hawaiian airport capable of meeting the needs of future trans-Pacific air commerce.

Pan American Airways now operating weekly air passenger service between California and the Philippines, has a base in Pearl Harbor about 15 miles from Honolulu.

Among possible locations for an air base near the city is an area between Honolulu and Pearl Harbor including an expanse of protected water.

Mr. Campbell said that if such an airport were constructed, it would be designed for possible use by foreign air lines just as Honolulu and other American harbors are used by foreign ships.

For more than a year expeditions have been studying possible routes to New Zealand and Australia from Hawaii. The bureau of air commerce has maintained observation stations on Jarvis, Howland and Baker islands. Much of the "groundwork" has been prepared for the first exploratory flights to the Antipodes.

Meanwhile, Japan has announced plans for commercial air routes to her mandated islands, some of which are within easy flying distance of Hawaii.

Midway Island Basin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Construction of a seaplane basin at Midway Island, 1500 miles west of Honolulu, was recommended yesterday by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers.

The development, which would consist of a basin 1200 feet square and 8 feet deep in Welles harbor, Midway Island, protected by breakwaters, with a channel of the same depth, would cost an estimated $500,000, and require an annual maintenance outlay of $15,000.

Arizona Moves to End Dispute Waged 14 Years Over River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A concentrated effort is being made here to bring Arizona's litigation over division of the Colorado River's water to a definite settlement. Latest move in the 14-year controversy is Attorney General John L. Sullivan's recommendation that the state ratify the Santa Fe Compact which it has spent $311,762 in opposing.

Criticism has been leveled against Mr. Sullivan, James R. Moore and Charles L. Strouss, his assistants in Colorado River matters, who jointly signed a declaration that every legal recourse has been exhausted and no alternative remains for Arizona except to negotiate with the Department of the Interior a contract securing the water to which it considers itself entitled under the compact and Boulder Dam Act. The three men, however, stick by their guns and declare it is a waste of time and money to continue the fight in the courts.

Taken to Supreme Court

In 1935, Mr. Moore and Mr. Strouss were employed as special attorneys to press in the United States Supreme Court a suit for general adjudication of rights to Colorado river water, among the seven states affected. In applying for permission to file the suit, it was represented that California was proceeding with preparations to divert 12,000,000 acre-feet annually from the Colorado; once applied to beneficial use elsewhere, the water would be lost to Arizona.

It was argued by the other six states—California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming—that since no water belonging to Arizona had been diverted, her interests had not been affected and only a "potential controversy" existed.

California Act Cited

The defense contention was upheld by the Supreme Court, which in May of this year refused to accept the adjudication suit. An application for a rehearing was filed. This was denied in October.

It is claimed by Mr. Sullivan and his assistants that when Arizona's suit was rejected last May, the Supreme Court recognized as binding California's legislative act validating contracts with the Department of the Interior for use of Colorado water in the Golden State. That act, it is said, limits California to 5,484,000 acre feet annually. Arizona officials, therefore, calculate that this will leave "between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 feet" which Arizona can appropriate after ratifying the compact.

Whether this interpretation is correct doubtless will be debated by the Legislature, which convenes in mid-January.

Election Gains Seen For Social Security In Action of States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The November elections had the effect of placing social security on a firmer basis in the states, according to the American Public Welfare Association here. All states now, it says, are receiving grants under some provision of the Social Security Act.

Specifically in reference to the recent voting, five states signified approval of state constitutional changes proposed to enable them to participate in the federal social security program. They were Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Three others, with questions on social security up for vote, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, defeated such measures. Even if passed, though, the Oregon amendment would have resulted in withdrawal of the state from cooperation with the national program.

Thirty-nine states now have federally approved plans for old age assistance, 22 for aid to the blind and 23 for aid to dependent children. In addition, the Welfare association advises, 14 states and the District of Columbia now have federally approved unemployment compensation laws.

All of the five approved amendments in the Nov. 3 election concerned old age assistance. Kansas in addition approved another dealing with unemployment compensation. Louisiana's proposition included mothers' and childrens' aid and welfare, unemployment compensation, and assistance to ehe blind. South Carolina's amendment gave the legislature power to enact social security legislation.

Of particular interest was the Colorado old age pension plan. It reduced the minimum age limit from the 65 specified by federal program to 60. It is pointed out that the essential feature of the plan is that the pension is granted more as a matter of right, than in other states where it is a matter of need. It provides a mandatory grant of $45 a month, of which $13 may be reimbursed by the Federal Government. The State's former pension law is liberalized, so that pensioners who may receive money after being on state aid rolls are not liable for repayments to the State.

St. Louis Opens Its Ultra-Modern New Conservatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14—The new Jewel Box, which visiting architects and botanists have agreed may serve as a model for floral conservatories to be erected throughout the country, was dedicated in Forest Park today by Mayor B. F. Dickmann. Several thousand persons attended the ceremony marking completion of the unique building that was erected at a cost of $120,000.

A distinct departure from the usual arched or peaked design of greenhouse, the building will get the maximum amount of light intensity in winter and yet will not have to undergo unsightly whitewashing in the summer to reduce heat and light, because the roof itself is glassless. This also assures that there will not be another disaster such as that of 1928 when $50,000 worth of glass in the Missouri Botanical Garden was broken by hail.

Sidewalls Stepped

Just as in the modern skyscraper, four setbacks step the sidewalls in. Only the perpendicular surfaces are glass, the roofs being of composition roofing. The building is 55 feet wide at the base and 24 at the roof of the fifth plane.

The height of the conservatory, 50 feet, lessens the shadow intensity from the solidly-roofed surfaces. The high walls, 155 feet long, admit sufficient light. Altogether, there are 2750 square feet of display and planting space, and 15,000 of glass in the walls. Light and ventilation are provided by shades and windows, both of which can be adjusted by one man at a motor.

In addition, since the conservatory is set true north and south, uniform distribution of light is certain at all times of the year in relation to the course of the sun.

Worked Out Design

W. C. E. Becker, city engineer, and Dr. R. H. Grummann of Washington University worked out the design for the building after experimenting in the park with several kinds of greenhouse models to test light intensity. Their experiments showed that light intensity in the old Jewel Box, which the new one displayed, was only 15 per cent of the outdoor light while in the model of the new one was 100 per cent and the minimum was only 50 per cent.

The sides and roof of the building are supported by eight great steel arches. All steelwork is painted with aluminum paint to guard against a fungus that attacks oil paint. All outside copper spouts and strips are treated with acid to make them match the green woodwork. The walls consists of double strength panes 24 by 26 inches. They are held in place with copper glazing strips to prevent disjointing either way in case a wind should cause inside suction.

Oil and Coal

The basement boiler room contains both oil and coal heating systems to make certain that a breakdown will not occur. The temperature is regulated by thermostats.

A reflection pool, 60 by 120 feet, is on a lower elevation in front of the Jewel Box and will serve at night to reflect the building. A subsurface stream of water forced into this pool at intervals will give a slight rippling effect. Two pools, 30 by 60, flank the big pool. They are filled with water lilies. Red and black Ozark granite, crushed into the concrete when it was wet, provide borders.

When the extensive landscaping about the building is finished, there will be a formal designed garden consisting of thousands of colored foliage plants that have been propagated in the Park Department gardens.

More than 8000 chrysanthemum plants were in bud in the Jewel Box for the opening display today.

Grange to Shun Quick Remedies

(Continued from Page 1)

ago and has since become state tax commissioner and an officer in a couple of life insurance companies. He has never quit thinking in farm terms, however, and for years has been puzzling over crop insurance, making an experiment of his own at one time in the form of a private company, and getting advice from expert actuaries.

The program he put forward yesterday has been maturing for ten years, he said. His aim was to find ways of giving insurance on a basis that would not make the efficient farmer pay for the errors of the inefficient, nor the region with frequent crop failures for those areas seldom hurt by adverse weather. His conclusions were that first, rates should be established on a regional basis and, second, that benefits should be based on labor expended.

"The maximum protection," he said, "should be limited to an amount which would not exceed the value of seed purchased and labor expended in preparing the soil, planting the crop and caring for it to the date that the loss becomes determinable.

Actually Performed

"No crop insurance should insure a given amount of pounds or bushels per acre, nor should payment be made for not performing any service. It must be for service actually performed if it is to be economically sound."

As for the Government's part in this program, Mr. Cogswell thinks it should sponsor crop insurance only until the farmers can take hold. This is in accord with the method used in establishing the Federal Land Bank, he said. Participating farmers should ultimately become owners and managers, said the Kansas master.

Soil conservation programs bring a heart, response from Grangers. D. B. Anderson, master of the South Carolina Grange, said with pride: "The Grange has been a pioneer in every movement which has had for its object the conserving of the fertility of the farmer's soil." That was why the Grange many years ago advocated the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, the experiment stations, the extension service and vocational agriculture.

Conservation Service

Mr. Anderson endorsed the program of the soil conservation service and added, "there is no better way to use government funds than to teach the farmer how to save the soil and to retain its fertility for unborn generations."

The Grange never hesitated to speak out for international arbitration as a means of abolishing war. Right now, its members are deeply concerned with the need for stronger neutrality legislation.

W. W. Deal, master of the Idaho State Grange, a man who combines the callings of farmer and minister, expressed the thoughts of many members when he spoke on what he called the Grange slogan—"Peace Is Possible." The Grange, he said, was committed to a peace "which rests upon righteousness and the application of the Golden Rule in our dealings with other nations of the world."

"We stand for settlement of disputes by arbitration," he said. "A neutrality policy is required—a neutrality of such effectiveness as to save America from becoming entangled in foreign wars of greed, hatred and aggression."

Foreign Buying of U.S. Stocks Becomes Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

count both, are now in excess of such investments in 1914. Whether the United States is a net debtor or creditor on international account depends on how you estimate the present value of American investments abroad which by 1929 had risen until the United States was a net creditor of the world.

Trees Being Planted On Canadian Plains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLONSAY, Sask.—Keener interest is being shown this year in the need for planting trees on the Canadian plains than ever before, according to R. Beaven, who has toured the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the entire summer, lecturing on tree planting.

A special railway car, fitted with a talkie-movie machine, was visited by 45,000 people as it toured the province. Railway companies, interested in rehabilitation of the prairie farms, carried the railway car free of charge throughout the West.

New Breach in Versailles Treaty

By a Staff Artist

Shows Berlin's New Move

Thick Black Lines Indicate Sections of German Rivers Hitherto Under International Administration, Over Which Germany Announces It Is Taking Full Control

Germany Resumes Control of Rivers

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of passengers allowed only in parts specified by the riparian state."

Commissions Set Up

The Elbe, the Danube and the Oder were placed in 1919 under the administration of international commissions composed of members from Germany and the other riparian states concerned, with France and Britain also generally represented.

The abolition of the international commissions as established by the Versailles Treaty removes any further infringement on German sovereignty in the matter of these rivers.

But normal conditions will again be resumed which will guarantee more or less the same benefits to the riparian states concerned, though without external interference.

Argentina Proposes New National Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The Argentine Government has received from the National Park Board a scheme amplifying an act permitting the establishment of new natural reserves in the territories of the Chaco, Misiones, Neuquen, Chubut and Santa Cruz. This is in accordance with an act of September, 1934, which stipulates that "those parts of Argentina national territory remarkable for their beauty, or which should be reserved for the use and enjoyment of the Republic's population, shall be declared parks or national reserves."

If the scheme is approved, another six will be added to the reserves already in existence. Those situated in southern Patagonia form a group, of which the present one in Nahuel Huapi is the center, all connected by main roads. That of Lanin, in the northwest of the Neuquen territory, derives its name from the volcano so named and covers an area of 500,000 hectares in the middle of which is the great lake Huechulaufquen, with the Aluminé to the north and the Log-Log and Melinquina to the north and south, respectively. South of Nahuel Huapi is the Los Alerces park of 350,000 hectares, which includes Futalaufquen and Situation lakes and the rapids of the Rio Grande.

In the Santa Cruz territory proposals contemplate San Lorenzo and Los Glaciares parks of 157,000 and 70,000 hectares, respectively, the latter comprehending Lake Viedma, Fitzroy hill, named after the commander of the Beagle during Darwin's expedition in 1834, and Lake Argentino. The reserve in the territory of the Chaco, 15,000 hectares, is intended to save local flora and fauna. Finally, it is planned to add the missionary park, Ruinas de San Ignacio . . . to save the few architectural relics of the Jesuit regime . . . and Los Copahues park in the department of Neuquen.

Judge in Jail To Receive Salary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Judge Gavin W. Craig of the State Appelate Court, convicted last year by a federal jury on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice in a bribery case, is still a legal occupant of the California bench and will receive his $10,000 a year salary as such even while serving a one-year sentence at Ventura County jail.

His status was defined by a State Supreme Court decision in San Francisco on Oct. 30, which reversed a lower-court judgment ousting him from office.

The unusual situation results from a variance in state and federal tests of felony.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Tolken	San Francisco	Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

Lebanon Gains Independence By French Treaty

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Franco-Lebanese treaty granting independence to the Lebanese Republic after a period of three years was signed here today.

Independence of the mandated territory was made conditional on the republic's admission to the League of Nations.

The treaty stipulated that French troops mignt remain for the purpose of preserving order.

Signature of the Franco-Lebanese treaty carries a step further toward completion the emancipation of former Turkish colonies.

Iraq, from 1920 to 1932 under a British mandate, has been granted independence and a seat in the League of Nations. Syria's road to freedom is following a similar course, but the old mandate has been divided into two parts, with separate treaties for each. The main Franco-Syrian treaty, providing for termination of the mandate in three years, was signed at Paris on Sept. 9.

This division of the mandated territory came about due to problems of administration, not from the existence of two mandates. Syria as a whole was turned over to France after the war, while Iraq (Mesopotamia) and Palestine were assigned to Britain.

The former Turkish colonies were considered the most advanced of any to be placed under mandate, and so were called "A Mandates." With the freedom of Syria and Lebanon in sight, only Palestine remains under mandate, among the colonies taken from Turkey after the war.

Strikers Demand Quick Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

walkout was not connected with the maritime dispute.

Mr. Bridges, district president of International Longshoremen's Association whose walkout flared into the coastwide maritime strike of 1934, said the present let-up was delayed from Sept. 30, when old working agreements expired, "because we felt it might be detrimental to the cause of President Roosevelt's Administration."

Wage Increases Granted

About 500 union warehousemen in wholesale grocery concerns came to terms with employers after gaining slight wage increases and preferential union hiring. Some 800 other warehousemen, employed in cold storage, commercial and milling concerns, rejected an employer peace proposal which called for returning to work at present pay and arbitrating new wage and hour demands.

A public appeal for settlement of the maritime strike was issued by the newly-formed San Francisco Shipping Merchants' Association.

The organization comprises firms which are customers of the strike-bound shipping lines, idle since Oct. 29 when 37,000 union workers quit, since tying up at least 178 ships in Pacific coast ports.

"We do not know who is right or wrong," L. N. West, secretary, said. "We only know that we are paying the bill and that we want a settlement."

The association declared "the bill" was a $7,000,000 a day loss on the Pacific coast.

Officers Demand Pay Rise Under Threat to Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Below-deck officers of ships tied up in Philadelphia's maritime strike gave steamship owners until Nov. 20 to reply to their demands for "wage scales commensurate with the responsibilities of licensed officers."

If their requests are not granted, they informed the American Steamship Owners Association yesterday, they will take "economic action" and join the walkout of other maritime workers.

Similar requests were made by the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association and the American Radio Operators' and Telegraphers' Association.

In the meantime, stevedores decided to vote Monday on whether to quit their jobs because employers failed to meet demands presented Thursday.

Further complications came from the action of about 150 members of the coastwise and car loaders' union in voting to join in the walkout last night.

Subsidy for Ships Asked By United States Lines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Maritime Commission last night outlined procedure under which ship operators might apply for construction and operating subsidies under the 1936 ship subsidy law.

At the same time, officials disclosed that the United States Lines already had applied for a construction subsidy for a new ocean liner to replace the laid-up Leviathan and to operate with the Washington and Manhattan.

A commission order said preliminary applications will be examined by Commissioner M. F. Taylor and, if approved, will be followed by formal, detailed applications.

These will be studied by various commission divisions to determine whether construction details conform, with commission standards and whether the vessels will be operated over "essential" trade routes.

Fiscal questions regarding applications will be the province of Commissioner Georgie Landick.

Tugs Tow Oil Tankers To Break Strike Deadlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—To keep tankers moving in spite of the seamen's strike, some oil companies have resorted to towing the vessels with tugboats. The E. R. Kemp of the Sinclair Navigation Company, arrived in Philadelphia on Nov. 11 in ballast from New York in tow of two tugs. The same company's Harry F. Sinclair Jr. also left for Tiverton, R. I., loaded with gasoline, in tow of two more tugs.

The Ardmore, chartered to the Atlantic Refining Company, sailed in ballast on the same day for Newport News, Va., towed by a pair of tugs.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Plaza. Fifty-three fatalities and 150 casualties were tolled up and most of these were people whose only part in the war had been to vote, if they were old enough.

These bombs seemed to crystallize Government courage. Air power gives promise of being the deciding factor, with the fascists originally having the advantage, but with the Government somehow acquiring new pursuit planes.

After nine days of unremitting siege, Madrid's defense exceeds expectations. Another feature of the war is the technique of swift tank thrusts that th Government employs to harass the fascist lines. These tanks were probably not made in Spain, and one set of instructions on a tank control board written in Russian suggests that Spaniards are not driving all these tanks.

Rivers—Reich Drops International Control

Germany loosens another link in the Versailles chain—this time repudiating that part of the treaty which places an international commission in control of certain German rivers. Traffic on such rivers as the upper Rhine and Moselle, the upper Danube, the Elbe and the Oder are to be regulated henceforth by Germany. Switzerland and Czechoslovakia are not to be deprived of their use of these rivers in seeking access to the sea.

Britain takes the news calmly, as other nations appear to be doing. Gone is the consternation that greeted Germany's first unilateral renunciations of the treaty, Germany having marched into the Rhineland, rearmed and otherwise cast off treaty restrictions, Europe seems generally reconciled to the inevitability of a new post-war organization of Europe.

Midway—Air Base Plans Watched in Japan

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader in the United States, speaking some time ago at a Foreign Policy Association luncheon, said American naval maneuvers in the Pacific and even the flight of the China Clipper would have a disturbing effect in Japan. He was mildly applauded. Today word comes that Japanese naval circles "are extremely nervous" over reports that the United States plans to establish a powerful air base on speck-like Midway Island.

Basis for the report that alarms Japan may have been the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the United States army engineers, that a seaplane base should be established on Midway Island. The project was described as merely commercial. But military men frequently see the immediate utility of some project as commercial, while looking ahead and seeing its military uses. At least, the military of other nations is likely to foresee the war uses of such a project, even if it is truly bedecked with olive wreaths.

'Untouchables'—Ban Lifted in Travancore

India's southwestern province of Travancore becomes the outpost of Indian liberalism. The Maharaja of this province decrees that 4,000,000 so-called untouchables shall no longer be barred from the temples.

Here is a decree as important to India, it may prove, as the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was to the United States. It represents the first official blow at Indian intolerance which has discriminated against untold millions of lower-caste Indians.

The youthful Maharaja of Travancore is no Bourbon, but learns from the times, and the times warn him that there are strong tides of liberalism astir in the world. The example of Travancore is expected to find the neighboring states of Cochin and Mysore following suit. And many expect that this good flame of tolerance will spread throughout India.

Chamber Storm—Paris Clash Over Salengro

Political tension found an outlet in the French Chamber of Deputies when Rightest and Leftist deputies staged one of the stormiest scenes in the stormy history of the French Chamber. The clash occurred during a debate on the World War record of Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior.

The foes of the Government ignore a recent finding of a court of honor that M. Salengro did not betray his country during the war. They stick to their charges that M. Salengro was found guilty of desertion by a war-time court and sentenced to death while he was a captive in Germany.

After the Chamber was calmed down, Edouard Daladier, Defense Minister, won a vote of confidence from the Chamber Army Committee for his decision that the term of obligatory military service should not be reduced.

The disorderly deputies were also lectured by Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber, who declared that such brawls provided the world with a low estimate of French moral force. Signs of internal dissension might have serious international consequences, he warned, to a contrite Chamber, by this time applauding him.

Women Win Place for Equality On Agenda of Geneva Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The question of equality between men and women and of the advisability of making such equality an integral part of the League of Nations Covenant, has been accepted for discussion by the Assembly of the League and will be placed upon the agenda of the 1937 meeting.

This acceptance of what has been called a "controversial subject" has come about through the action of 15 delegations which, attending this year's Assembly, concluded first, that "in the present crisis in human affairs, it is important that the League of Nations encourage the cooperation of all elements not now fully represented;" and second, that "the wishes of international groups of women should be considered."

Provisions for Covenant

A letter was sent to the president of the Assembly to this effect, signed by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, China, Latvia, Turkey, New Zealand, Haiti, Cuba, Albania, Finland, Colombia, U. S. S. R., Bolivia, Ecuador, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Members of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations—more frequently known as the Women's Consultative Committee—were present here during the recent Assembly meetings, ready and prepared to submit recommendations for consideration next year, and their proposals were finally drawn up under four provisions which they suggested should be added to the Covenant "in order that the interests of women may be better protected under the League," and that the League may "more truly serve all the people of the world."

Full Right to Vote

First, the women suggested that "the members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality."

Second, that the members of the League undertake that "the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex."

Third, that they undertake that "men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields."

Place in Delegations

Fourth, that they undertake that "men and women shall both be members, with full voting powers, of all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League, and to all conferences under the auspices of the League."

Signatures were placed to the recommendations by five member organizations of the Women's Consultative Group—the International Council of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Equal Rights International and the All-Asian Conference of Women.

Philadelphia Truckmen To Make Two Years' Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14—Two years' peace in the trucking industry—torn by strikes during the past year in Philadelphia—seemed assured on Nov. 12 when drivers and employers agreed to accept the decision of Mayor S. Davis Wilson's Truck Conciliation Board as binding for that period. The board is still studying both sides of the dispute and comparing wage rates and expenses in nearby cities. Its award is expected to be handed down soon.

The decision, when announced, will be retroactive to Sept. 1. The conciliation body was set up when a city-wide strike was threatened in September. The truck drivers are asking an increase from $47.50 to $52.50 a week for "over-the-road" drivers and from $32.50 to $35 for city drivers.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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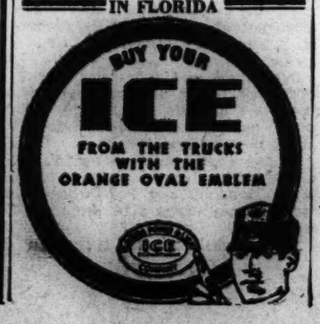

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Playing With Dictionaries Provides New Indoor Sport; Words Take on New Meaning

Comparatively few people are well acquainted with the art and adventure of playing with dictionaries, but it took Dr. Frank Vizetelly, dictionary editor and philologist, coming around to the National Book Fair at the International Building in New York, to explain what strange things can happen to common words, to fire a whole new delegation of them to go home and find out what fun dictionaries really are.

Miss Malvina Hoffman, returning to the United States after a considerable period spent abroad, mentioned casually to a visitor the other day that in her absence the expression "O. K." seemed to have become the very core of the American modus operandi, so that the most improbable people—otherwise impeccably conservative in standards of taste and expression—were to be found feeling lost if they didn't say O. K. to someone at least once in every 15 minutes! But, to pay attention to Dr. Vizetelly, that curious habit of speech isn't a patch on some of the word changes this day and age is seeing.

Well, That's English

Dr. Vizetelly makes an entertaining description of the extent to which we have been word-pirates, seizing such words as we have needed from other languages. For example, among our depredations we have taken coeur-de-lion over from the French, and made codling out of it, performing the neatest trick of a considerable space of time by telescoping words which mean a son-hearted warrior, into one which means a raw, callous youth, although its use as such is now obsolete.

"Ignorance," Dr. Vizetelly points out, "masquerading as superior knowledge, has wrought some strange havoc with many of our common words. Our first grammarians, having a profound knowledge of Latin, restored the original Latin forms wherever it seemed to them that we had departed from the purity of the elder tongue; hence, today, we still insert a wholly intrusive 'b' in 'debt' and 'doubt,' though we make no attempt to pronounce it; and, for the good old English 'parfit' we have the alien 'perfect.'

Grammar and Glamour

"But some word changes," Dr. Vizetelly goes on to say, "are due to neither confusion nor ignorance. There are laws governing word changes, but many occur without any system or rule that philology has been able to discover.

"Two words more remote in meaning today it would be difficult to find than 'grammar' and 'glamour,' yet they were once one and the same. 'Grammar' was the original. Then the meaning of glamour was attached to the word, and the new meaning, in time, created a new form for itself. 'Furnish' and 'veneer' were the same word originally. 'Veneer' took its own road, with a specialized meaning, and they are complete strangers now.

"Names of fabrics have come in along the old trade routes, and some of them have undergone curious transformations. 'Taffeta' comes from Persia, 'taften,' which means to twist or spin; 'muslin' from Mosul, in the Tigris Valley; 'calico' from Calicut, in India.

Serge and Silk

"And there are many others. But they have preserved the form and meaning they had when we first appropriated them. 'Serge' and 'silk' were originally the same word; the Latin sericum meant Chinese. The word was applied to the product particularly associated with China. It took a wide sweep through Russia to the Baltic, and entered England in Saxon times, practically as the word 'silk.' Sericum later came to England in the form serge. Two words wholly unreleated, but both traceable to exactly the same original word.

"'Tweed, 'twill' and 'trellis' are similarly related; 'twill' was the name given to a certain cloth on account of its structural pattern. 'Trellis' became the name for a similar pattern in woodwork. In Scotland 'twill' is called 'tweel'; Scott referred to it in his novels, where he gave the Scottish. This was misprinted and misread as 'tweed.' The Tweed flows through the area in Scotland where the fabric was produced. So 'tweed' was permanently confused with 'tweel.'

"There are fads in words, just as there are fads in women's dress, and these fads in words come and go in much the same manner. We are still suffering from an overdose of streamline and some time ago we were overfed with sophistication.

"Since 1597 sophistication has really meant 'to corrupt, pervert or mislead anyone'; but it should be borne in mind that the sense in which the word is generally understood today is the derived sense, 'worldly wise.' This has been traced to 'altered from or deprived of primitive simplicity or naturalness.'

"Thus, that which is sophisticated is no longer honest or straightforward. It is falsified to a greater or less degree."

Safe-Driving Test Draws Crowds To Automobile Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Visitors to the thirty-seventh National Automobile Show were put "on the spot" here today when tests conducted by the Harvard University bureau of street traffic research showed definite errors in driving habits.

The bureau's safe-driving clinic is only one phase of the emphasis placed upon safety by the automobile show this year, but it received a large measure of support from throngs which have raised attendance at the show to record-breaking levels. Both men and women have crowded the clinic to check their standard of driving performance.

Besides Harvard University's safety program, the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles has established an exhibit demonstrating the various hazards encountered in driving, together with a complete moving traffic model with elevated tracks and pillars and all types of signals.

New developments in motor cars have emphasized the inclusion of safety factors, such as improved glass, brakes, steel construction of bodies and more sensitive steering apparatus.

The National Automobile Manufacturers Association has awarded a gold watch to Miss Eleanor M. Sykes, a school girl of Emporia, Va., adjudged winner of the association's national safety essay contest. Miss Sykes competed with 450,000 children to win the prize.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, said yesterday that automobile manufacturers hoped to double the number of miles driven in the United States each year, but realized this could not be achieved unless the toll of accidents was checked. He proposed construction of express highways connecting major cities.

Speaking before the New York Advertising Club, M. E. Coyle, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company, praised the introduction of labor-saving machinery in the automobile industry as an essential factor is enabling the industry to provide increasing employment and produce at low cost.

Prize Winner

Her Doll Won a Flint, Mich., Playground Contest

Cotton Official Refutes Charge of Child Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The child labor situation in South Carolina was the principal topic in an address by W. P. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College and secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, before the Family Welfare Society of Columbia.

He spoke in part as follows:

"What is the truth about the child labor situation? We have a child labor law in South Carolina, which provides that no minors under 14 years of age can work in an industrial plant, and that no minors between the ages of 14 and 16 can work except by special permit. The law, incidentally, was championed by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, and I might state that the cotton manufacturers have no desire to work minors under 16 years of age, even with permits.

Even Before NRA

"Many public statements were made to the effect that the NRA eliminated child labor. I wish to deny the accuracy of such statements, and to point out that child labor had been practically eliminated from the industrial field long before the NRA came into existence.

"The facts prove that the cotton manufacturers had voluntarily taken this step for economic reasons, as well as social reasons, long before there was any conception of the Blue Eagle. Witness the following authentic figures, taken from the records of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of North Carolina:

"Employees in textile plants in South Carolina under 16 years of age: 1912, 7490; 1914, 8380; 1915, 8450; 1916, 6379; 1917, 4056; 1920, 3153; 193., 2414; 1931, 1730; 1932, 368.

None Work Under 14

"The NRA went into effect in 1933. The cotton textile code, which was No. 1, provided that no minors under 16 should work, permit or no permit. The code was declared unconstitutional in 1935. Erroneous public statements have been made to the effect that following the NRA many cotton mills have gone back to working children. Some such statements have come from prominent officials, many from leaders in labor organizations, some even from the pulpit, and many of them have appeared in the press. None of them are founded upon the facts. Though the NRA is not now in existence, there are no minors under 14 years working in the cotton mills in South Carolina, and practically no individuals working under 16 years of age.

Few Permits Granted

"In April of 1936, I conferred with J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, commerce and industries, with a view to finding out accurately the extent of employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age on permits, since the NRA went out of existence. His records show that since the NRA ceased functioning, there have been applications for only 21 permits; that these applications came from individuals who were in distressed circumstances, rather than from the industries themselves; that of these permits, only 15 were granted for working in cotton mills. A check-up covering a period of several months by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries showed that of the 21 permits issued, only five at that time were actually in use. Of the five, only two were in cotton mills.

"When you hear the story, therefore, that the cotton mills are employing child labor, it is well to remember that actually there are only two minors beneath the age of 16 working in cotton mills of South Carolina. Bear in mind that as secretary of the association, in early May I wrote a letter to every cotton mill in the State, insisting that, regardless of emergencies, they should under no circumstances employ any minors under 16 years, whether they had permits or not.

"There are, of course, instances where widows with very young children, or aged people, find it necessary to have their older children secure remunerative occupations in order to obtain the bare necessities of life for the family. It seems cruel to deny them, but statements made by uninformed people call for an answer and the true facts."

Romance of the 'Seven Seas' Portrayed at Gotham Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The romance of "sailing of seven seas" is portrayed in the third annual marine exhibition on here today, under auspices of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York.

The exhibition, which covers three floors of the Maritime Exchange building, 80 Broad street, feature the Port of New York as the center of the shipping industry. During 1935, 10,950 vessels entered and cleared this port, carrying 2,836,000 passengers and more than 50,000,000 tons of cargo.

Improvements in the safety, speed and beauty of vessels, as well as shipping activities and allied projects are shown in the exhibits. Sponsors of the show emphasized that this year's exhibition is outstanding in the number of entries and in public interest.

Bits of tropical scenery and models of famous ocean vessels and pier developments add "story" interest to what is shown. One feature of this section of the exposition is a reproduction of "Robinson Crusoe's Island," to which the Grace Line, through an assemblage of bark, palms, bamboo and other effects, including the pering face of a small "Friday," transports the visitor.

What greeted the foreign seaman's eye when landing in New York in 1875 is pictured in a diorama loaned by the Seaman's Church Institute. This shows the rigging of the ships in the harbor and the hoop skirts of the women who waited on shore.

Improvement of rivers and harbors by army engineers is laid before the observer in a collection of photographs and maps.

Glimpses into what awaits the voyager aboard the Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, or the Normandie of the French Line, are afforded in displays sponsored by the two companies.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is presenting a silk exhibit in which tiny motion pictures help visitors to the show to visualize something of the Japanese silk industry and its kimono-clad workers.

The weather bureau exhibits its newest devices. An "aerograph" records on a single chart altitude, temperature and relative humidity. Also there is the "triple register" which records the velocity and direction of the wind, the sunshine and the rainfall.

The latest government-approved life preserver, in the form of a jacket, is on display in a tank showing a dummy afloat.

Throng of Children Kiss Grandmother Arriving From Italy in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—For a good many of her 80-odd years, Signora Anna Di Massa Agnese raised her chickens, and went to church in her native Italy, and her two children who remained on familiar soil bore her 13-strong-limbed grandchildren in the little town of Ischia.

But a half dozen of her progeny migrated to America, and every so often they would write back that Genaro owned a grocery store now, or Salvatore and his wife had a new baby.

Yesterday Signora Agnese, no longer able to contain her curiosity about a land she had never seen, walked down a gangplank of the liner Rex. Salvatore met her at the pier. He pointed out to her the great forest of buildings on the Island of Manhattan.

Signora Agnese nodded, awed into silence.

In his own automobile Salvatore took her to his grocery store in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn. Two dozen Agneses were waiting to greet her. For a moment they stared at her, a stocky, rather stalwart figure, attired in a brown frock that brushed the ground. Her gray hair bore a silk bandana, and from her ears depended circular gold ornaments. The American Agnese clan kissed her with a certain solemn reverence.

Signora Agnese was quiet, too, what with great arrays of sausages, cheeses and macaroni piled on the counters of her son's store. In the apartment behind the store, red, white and blue paper streamers hung from the ceiling. A bouquet of roses, carnations and marigolds was thrust into the old lady's arms.

The restraint was gone. Everybody laughed. Signora Agnese talked by telephone with her son Genaro, in Staten Island. Others of her descendants dropped in. Rabbits and macaroni—no less than two dozen varieties of it—made good odors on the stove.

Chemists Hear Of New Formula In Mathematics

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13 (AP)—A new, simple, mathematical solution of many involved calculations used by engineers by drawing a triangle and lines within it was reported today before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Dr. J. C. Elgin of Princeton University declared that the method would give quick, accurate answers to problems over which industrial workers have formerly labored with pencils and slide rules for hours.

Points of Triangle

As used in solving problems connected with the process of "leaching" or washing substances in the chemical industry the method calls for using the three points of a triangle to represent respectively the solvent, such as an acid; the insoluble solid substance, such as crystals; and the solute or material which is dissolved.

Any point along the lines between the three corners of such a triangle represents the percentage of the materials at the two corners it connects and any point inside the triangle represents the percentages of the three materials at the corners, Dr. Elgin explained.

The data given in the problem to be solved are located as points on the lines of the triangle, other lines are then drawn from these points and their intersections give an immediate answer by simple inspection, he declared.

Potash Advance

Joseph P. Creagh of South Charleston, W. Va., Joseph H. Koffolt and James R. Withrow of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and A. C. Fieldner of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., presented a group paper on a new advance in the recovery of potash, a valuable constituent of fertilizer and explosives, from American resources.

Citizens of Noted Auto City Provide New Playgrounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 14—The business world may think of this city as an automobile manufacturing center, but the title it is proudest to claim right now is "the city of safety play yards."

The whole town has become playground conscious since the movement to take the youngsters off the street was launched two years ago. Citizens in this city of 160,000 have co-operated in the movement to the extent of equipping some 1680 play yards to supplement the 39 regular school and city playgrounds of the municipality.

Now, with cold weather coming on, Flint is preparing to use its schools to provide leisure time centers for winter months. Last year five schools were put to this use in an experimental way and the results were so good that the number was increased to 15 this fall.

Gift of $20,000

Charles Stewart Mott, a vice-president of General Motors, gave $20,000 to support the 1936-37 play center program.

First there was the preliminary work of preparing and distributing 35,000 leaflets telling parents about the program. Then came follow-up visits made by volunteers, chiefly mothers, to explain the program further and to offer help to parents who didn't know how to proceed.

To make it possible for families of limited incomes to take part, service clubs appealed to industrialists to donate salvage materials to use as equipment and met with good response. So ropes, iron pipe, and lumber were given free to those parents who were willing to fix up a play center in their back yards but who couldn't afford to buy apparatus.

Boy and Girl Scouts Held

At this point the Boy and Girl Scouts came into the picture. Each group furnished 90 youngsters and gave them a week's training in laying out play yards and organizing games and handicraft groups.

These youngsters were sworn in as "Safety Crusaders" by the city manager, given a card and badge, and told to go to work. They gave valuable aid to parents, obtaining permission of property owners for the use of vacant lots in cases where suitable private yards were not available, and advising the oldsters how to arrange the grounds. After the play yards were ready, the Scouts acted as leaders in games and handicraft, studied the neighborhoods to report traffic hazards, and further contributed to safety by escorting the youngest children to and from the playgrounds.

Bicycle Pageant Helps

Through the Flint Journal, programs of the individual playgrounds were given wide publicity. The newspaper sponsored a safety bicycle pageant at the end of the season, in which 1000 youthful bicyclists participated. Nearly every gaily decorated "bike" carried a safety slogan.

The program for the coming winter is being developed with the cooperation of the Board of Education, Parent-Teacher Associations, Child Study Forum, Council of Recreation Agencies and many individual teachers. Following the precedent set last year, the winter program will provide five nights of activity each week, including athletics, dramatics, handicraft, art, music, games, dancing, knitting, club meetings, workshop, radio, child study, English, storytelling, stamp clubs, airplane building, marionettes. Two trained leaders direct the work of each school community center.

Alberta Legislator Defends Prosperity Bond Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The use of prosperity bonds has demonstrated to the people of Alberta that something other than bank currency can be used as a medium of exchange, declared Walter H. Kuhl, Social Credit M. P. in the Dominion House, at a recent meeting here. They have learned, he continued, that what makes money is purely the acceptability of the medium of exchange.

Mr. Kuhl said he had gone into stores in different towns and questioned regarding the certificates the merchants had taken and circulated, and found that there were very few criticisms of the manner in which they were working.

Experiment Proved Successful

If the certificates had been evenly distributed, he said, there would have been no burden to anyone. The prosperity certificates, he added, are not a feature of Social Credit. They are just an experiment showing that Alberta credit was a means by which the unemployment problem could be dealt with until such time as credit houses were established. In spite of criticism, he said, it was a successful experiment.

"I think that when the credit houses are in operation non-negotiable certificates or checks will be issued and the Prosperity bonds will be withdrawn from circulation, but Mr. Kuhl said, "I am not absolutely sure of this. The latter have served their purpose, and the people of Alberta are accustomed to using other than bank credit. Everything in business can be handled by checks and the non-negotiable bonds will be nothing else but checks and will be handled more easily and accepted more easily because no stamps will have to be placed on them."

Capital's Flight on Paper Only

As for reports about the "flight of capital" from Alberta, Mr. Kuhl simply asked: "Well, what of it?" and added: "this capital is nothing but the figures in a book." As long as the natural resources of the province, the real wealth, were not taken away, he said, this "flight of capital" was not a thing to be concerned about in Alberta. Something is being done to establish new industries. Sugar refining plants might be extended, and there was talk of a woolen mill at Lethbridge and other industries.

Coming to the subject of Social Credit dividends, Mr. Kuhl said credit houses had been established in every constituency, and in some districts several had been established. There would be no difficulty in getting men who had gained experience in banking to take charge of them. So far as the payment of dividends and the issue of loans are concerned, credit could only be issued to the extent of the actual wealth produced.

Credit Affected by Drought

The drought has seriously affected the situation this year. There will not be as much credit to distribute because of it as there would have been in a normal year. This would mean, Mr. Kuhl said, that dividends would not be the equivalent of the amounts which had been anticipated.

Goods which are imported have to be paid for in the coin recognized throughout the Dominion, he continued. Consequently, the Government must take steps to develop something in the way of new industries. Once the credit houses are established that can be done. Farmers who have accounts in the state credit houses may take their grain and other produce checks to the bank and can exchange them for cash and deposit the cash in the credit houses. This means, Mr. Kuhl concluded, that in the course of time there will be sufficient currency to develop provincial industries and thus reduce imports to practically what cannot be dispensed with.

Auto Trailer Ruled Under Building Law

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP)—Justice Arthur R. Green ruled last night that an automobile trailer, whether set on blocks or on wheels, is a human dwelling and must comply with local building ordinances.

Justice Green, in handing down one of the first rulings on the status of the automobile trailer, fined Hildred Gumarsol, a Pontiac factory worker, $1 and cost of $3.10 for failure to comply with the Orchard Lake Village ordinance requiring all dwelling places to have at least 400 square feet of usable space and a volume of 500 cubic feet for each occupant.

Mr. Gumarsol and others have been living in trailers parked on the shore of Upper Straits lake. Mr. Gumarsol indicated he would carry the test case to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Justice Green said, "a house trailer of the type occupied by the defendant, and having a great many of the appointments of a modern home, would come under the scope of a human dwelling, whether it stands upon blocks or the wheels attached thereto or whether it be coupled to or detached from an automobile."

Mr. Gumarsol, during trial of the case, contended that his trailer was not a house but an automobile accessory on which he had been required to pay a state tax.

History Teacher Removed For Remarks on Lincoln

WAUSAU, Wis., Nov. 13 (AP)—A University of Wisconsin extension division teacher was stopped yesterday from holding history classes as the result of an Armistice Day speech he gave here assailing Abraham Lincoln.

E. C. Hirsch, superintendent of Wausau schools and E. A. Holm, director of the vocational school, took the action against T. Harry Williams, the teacher, they said, after many complaints had been registered with them. In an address before senior high school students, Mr. Williams charged that "Lincoln plunged the nation into civil war merely to save a tottering Republican party." He also termed the Gettysburg Address by the Great Emancipator as "the finest example of propaganda ever expressed in America."

Steel Group Urges Purge

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 13 (AP)—Representatives of one Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation mill in the Pittsburgh district joint council demanded last night the expulsion from the company-sponsored group of any delegate who created "an influence detrimental" to the council.

Trailer Exhibits Outnumber Cars at Chicago Auto Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The thirty-seventh annual Chicago Automobile Show opened today at the International Amphitheater with a record-breaking crowd and with prospects for a record not only in the number of visitors but number of sales. Better times, indicated in the past week by wage and dividend jumps, will be reflected, it is expected, in increased interest in and buying of new model carts.

Manufacturers, anticipating the buying spurt have, it is felt, prepared new lines offering not only more beauty and comfort, but better mechanical features than ever. Sponsors also have prepared for an unusually brilliant show. The spacious amphitheater is one factor providing greater facility and convenience.

While there are the usual advances in design and a few minor mechanical changes the outstanding feature of the new cars is the trailer. For the first time trailer manufacturers are represented extensively. Some 30 house-trailer displays have been arranged. This tops even the showing of cars themselves, of which there are 25 separate exhibits.

From the spectacular standpoint the dominating theme of the show is "Brides of the Nations," in which young women of many nationalities take part.

Traffic safety will be stressed by demonstrations, reactionary machinery and educational equipment.

Springfield, Ohio, Sees Way to Reopen Schools

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 14 (AP)—Representatives of 36 civic organizations approved unanimously Nov. 12 a proposal the sponsors of which said would permit the city to reopen its schools Monday.

A bar association committee presented the plan, involving refunding by the board of education of outstanding bonds due this year and borrowing against delinquent taxes. The committee presented figures to show that sufficient funds would become available for a full nine-months term.

The proposal was submited to the board of education, which closed the 26 schools last Friday following defeat of a proposed special three-mill levy in the election.

Michigan Pupils Strike When Youth Is Expelled

UNION CITY, Mich., Nov. 14 (AP)—One hundred students, virtually the entire enrollment of the Union City High School, were "on strike" yesterday because of the expulsion of Edwin Mosher, a senior. Clare B. Kidder, school superintendent, declared he had the support of the board of education and that the boy would not be reinstated.

Students paraded in front of the homes of the five board members, demanding both the reinstatement of Mr. Mosher and the dismissal of the superintendent. The board members declined comment on the demands.

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8:02 Swing along! With Ferde Grofé's 40 partners. In his arrangement of "Vote for Mr. Rhythm."

8:04 Your newest partner! Lovely Jane Pickens—with "No Regrets."

8:14 No wonder the whole town's talking! Walter Cassel, in "The World is Mine Tonight!"

8:17 "Dramateurs!" With hilarious Walter O'Keefe, our famed "M.C."

8:23 "Sweet Sue"—with Caspar Reardon on his dramatic "Swing Harp."

8:26 Romance! Stuart Churchill, your tenor, pleads to "Sylvia."

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Puzzle Corner
Answers

1. 60-seconds in a minute. 32-degrees forms ice. 90-degrees to a right angle. 212-degrees for boiling water. 16-ounces in one pound. 100-cents in a dollar. 5280-feet to a mile. 746-watts equal one horse-power. 25-drops to a teaspoon. 360-degrees to a circle.
2. Work, Wort, Wert, West, Rest.
3. 36 tons.
4. The words defined are Team, Fold, Feet, Prey. They may be arranged as follows:

FOLD
FEET
TEAM
PREY

From top to bottom we find, Of, Let, Deep, Tar, Me.

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Nazareth Suited to Its Mission

Town Where Jesus Prepared for His Ministry Reflects Integrity, Self-Respect, Joy and Character—Neither Extremes of Luxury Nor of Want—In Jesus' Day It Stood Amid Wreckage of Crumbling Empires

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NAZARETH, Palestine—Nazareth is an ordinary little village—just as it has always been.

It is divided into two parts—that of the natives, and that of foreign pilgrims and philanthropists who are of all nationalities.

The little low houses in which the natives live and work are strung densely along narrow streets that wind up a steep hill, at the foot of which the village is clustered. The rough pavements of hard cobble stones have been worn very smooth.

Poorly dressed men and women in long loose garments buy and sell simple wares, hawk fruit and vegetables, drive heavily burdened donkeys among the people in front of the shops, or make their ways to outlying fields and gardens. One hears sharp pounding in the few blacksmith shops, dull, heavy pounding and the grating of saws in the more numerous carpenter shops, and meets many young women going to and from the central spring with large jugs balanced on their heads.

Integrity and Self-Respect

There are but few social distinctions, much self-respect, and a good deal of integrity. Each family occupies the place which its industry and capacity have earned, owns something, and deals fairly with its neighbors. There is little culture and no luxury, but much character and an absence of want.

There are no city walls, no closed streets, no veiled women, no overlords. Men are independent, self-reliant, and fairly secure. They are above the instability, ignorance, and extreme barrenness of nomad life, and outside the rush, despotism, and artificial glamour of a metropolis.

The Galileans have always been like that, common folk with no great strivings of heart, but so free, clear-visioned, sound, and loyal, that when moved by a great leader they were capable of great achievements.

The early Christian church was built on such people.

And in spite of all its obscurity, Nazareth has much to recommend it. First of all, its location. The hill-top above Nazareth is an extremely satisfying place. I started up there alone, but was accosted by a modest, friendly lad who wanted to act as my guide. I was glad to have him along just for comradeship. A kind voice makes one feel more at home in Nazareth as elsewhere.

He had his "piece" all learned and insisted on showing me the sights. But I told him I first wanted to mount the hill and see Galilee, imagining it as it had been two millenniums ago. So he led me past the market place, through a very long, crooked street, and up a series of broad flights of stairs to the veranda of a large and imposing boys' school.

The Holy Land
Thirty-ninth of 51 Articles

We made ourselves at home there, and no one came to ask us who we were, what religion we professed, or why we lingered on this property. I thought it beautiful to find some one performing a religious service without being either exclusive or aggressive.

Galilee in Spring

After a while we left the veranda, went through the main hall of the school building, and on entering the back yard were conducted by one of the pupils to a high, broad look-out tower at the top of the height.

The whole countryside still leapt with the buoyancy of spring. Life, fruitfulness, fertility shouted from every hill and echoed over the valleys. The world was green and happy. There were meadows, wheat fields, gardens, a few trees, and a myriad of flowers. The earth lifted up a bright face and sang a joyous song.

But not to satiation. There was no tropical luxuriance, neither the boundless fertility of Iowa cornfields nor of California orchards. Galilee gives its fruit with generous but with careful hands. She divides her bounties in small shares. Her soil is thin, bare rocks keep cropping out, and well within the horizon arise bare, arid mountains.

The verdure of Galilee is confined in narrow limits. There is no incentive here to work for wealth and the laying up of treasures. Galilee offers each frugal householder a good living but no more.

Riches That Mold Not

Nazareth is richer in history and tradition than in corn. From the tower on which we stand the whole drama of Israel passes before us as in a film. That automobile in the square below us will be in Jerusalem in two hours. It could go to the Jordan River in 30 minutes, to Samaria in an hour, to the land of the Philistines in an hour and a half.

The prophet Elijah won his triumph on that mountain just opposite. If you look carefully, you can see the peak above Shechem, or Sichem, where, it appears from the record, Abram first settled. The first noted Hebrew battle against Sisera took place on the plain below us.

From this tower we can almost reach across the Valley of Esdraelon, and with our finger rewrite on those mountains every scene in the history of the northern kingdom, or Kingdom of Israel, at the very place where it was enacted while the Kingdom of Judah on the south was pursuing its separate way after the division that followed Solomon's reign.

And we see world history, too, as well as that of Israel. You can look over to the Mediterranean and almost trace the coastline up to Tyre and Sidon, which were among the busiest ports in the world. Alexander's Greeks built half a dozen magnificent cities an hour or so from here.

Just over the ridge was a dominant Roman town, and across the valley a splendid Roman metropolis. From this elevation one could have witnessed the execution of a number of Jewish rebels, which took place just before Jesus began his ministry.

Nazareth was on the edge of history's torrents and watched the passions of all the world go sweeping past; but it was not in the torrent. Nazareth rested as in an amphitheater; the world was its stage, the empires were its actors.

Darkness and Dawn

To no other place could there more appropriately have come a revelation of the Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Spirit. From here 1900 years ago one looked over a sea of shipwrecked states, one saw a frustrated humanity that was destroying itself in vain conflicts. Imperial greatness was as ocean waves ever rising and falling in one place.

Big and small, the ships of state were sailing bloody seas. Occasional flashes of human happiness, security, and justice in long nights of pain and wrong. Each nation built temples to success, prayed to some god for victory, and attacked its neighbor.

One sees all that from Nazareth and is greatly moved by the Jewish hope of a day when the people will not learn war any more. Nothing seems more fitting than that from here should come the teaching of an eternal Kingdom of God, wherein all men shall live in peace as children in one family.

The year 1936 seems to me not yet to have shaken off many imperial rivalries and national vanities of the sort that filled the year 1. Most plans for mere relief are broken reeds, and there is no way out except for us to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, in human hearts and lives.

Rotarians Plan Wider Services For Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The wide compass of service of 65th district of Rotary International in its Australian aspects was overhauled and plans for extension adopted at the ninth annual conference which was held in this city as a gesture in centenary year. Delegates attended from other states and highly encouraging reports of the progress of the movement were presented.

There were 500 present when the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, opened the conference in the presence or the Premier, Richard L. Butler, and the Lord Mayor, John Cain. The Governor emphasized the need of greater intellectual development and keener observation as means of avoiding misunderstandings and upholding peace.

Secondary Industries Needed

Premier Butler dwelt on the necessity for more population in Australia and said that it must be better distributed. The Commonwealth, he contended, would have to develop more secondary industries and encourage them, particularly in the smaller states.

The Lord Mayor pointed out that Rotary was carrying out a valuable work quietly and declared that if everyone held the same ideals as its members there would be little trouble in the world.

The Governor of the Seventy-sixth Rotary District, John S. Duncan, said it was unfortunate that Australia had to split up into so many districts though it was unavoidable owing to great distances between capitals. The large territorial sweep, however, increased the costs of administration and organization. Notwithstanding those difficulties the policy of Rotary in the last 18 months had been framed in close concert. The district governor, Arthur E. W. Short, was confident that three new clubs would be formed in western Australia.

International standardization of business codes as a means of removing deep-seated causes of animosities between nations was advocated by the president of the Unley Club, Walter Sims, who contributed a paper on "How Can the Principle of Vocational Service Be Applied?" He pointed out that Rotary stood for high ethical standards in professions and businesses, co-operation with, and decent regard for, competitors based on the genuine serving of customers, consideration by employers of employees and a high standard of honor in international trade. Vocational service should not be passed to governments, he said.

Way Out of Differences

Dealing with codes of standards, Mr. Sims suggested a program for 1937. He said that in a widely international sense the craft code enabled business men in various nations to learn the standards recognized by another nation with which he had commercial relations.

When business conduct became standardized internationally, one of the deep-seated causes of animosities between citizens of different nations would cease to exist, Mr. Sims forecast. Ethical conduct of business, emphasized and spread throughout the world, would diminish greatly the inclination and disposition of peoples in different nations to disagree. Unscrupulous business methods, he said, have been a potent cause of many international understandings.

Arthur Bolton who was elected governor of the 65th district, had just returned from a trip around the world and he received a cordial greeting from members. Replying he said he had noted the progress of Rotary with great gratification.

They Win New Freedom

Oppression Lifted
Untouchables in Travancore, Who Are to Enjoy Release From Age-Old Caste Barriers

French Achieve Closer Relations With Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Negotiations aimed at reinforcing France's military alliance with Yugoslavia accompanied the dedication here recently of a statue to former King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

Important French credits to aid Yugoslavia's rearmament are tacitly admitted in official circles to have been arranged by Gen. Ljubomir Maritch, Yugoslav Minister of War. During his week's stay in Paris General Maritch had several conferences with members of the Cabinet as well as with the French general staff.

Credits for War Supplies

Although no formal accord is known to have been signed, the French Government is believed in well-informed circles to have undertaken to guarantee payment of important credits for the purchase of war supplies by Yugoslavia in France. Arrangements of this sort between France and Yugoslavia are by no means new, but the present agreement marks the resumption of close relations which had been allowed to lapse somewhat during the past year.

Reports have been current in France for many months to the effect that Yugoslavia has been flirting with Germany, particularly in the realm of economics and armaments. The close contacts which accompanied the dedication in Paris of the statue to King Alexander and his father King Peter I of Serbia are held to have contributed greatly to the re-establishment of cordial relations between France and Yugoslavia.

The statue itself was dedicated at an imposing ceremony in which both French and Yugoslavia troops took part. In addition to General Maritch and Bajidar Pouritch, Yugoslav Minister to Paris, Vlada Ilitch, the Mayor of Belgrade, and a number of other Yugoslav officials were present. France was represented by President Lebrun, by Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Edouard Daladier, Minister of War, and many of the members of the French naval and military high command.

The monument stands at the edge of the Bois de Boulogne at the western end of Paris. It is the work of the well-known sculptor, Maxime Réal del Sarte, and represents King Alexander, his father, King Peter I, and Maréchal Franchet D'Esperet of France under the crossed flags of France and Yugoslavia.

Ban on Untouchables Lifted by Maharaja

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Sikhs in propagating their culture, and in counteracting the Muslim movement for drawing the Depressed Classes into the Muslim fold, the Hindu Mahasabha would be prepared, in view of their having agreed to remain within the Hindu culture, to make an announcement that it will not object to the conversion of the Depressed Classes to Sikhism; to the inclusion of the Neo-Sikhs in the list of the Scheduled Castes; and to the enjoyment by the Depressed Classes of the political rights of the Poona Pact by free competition between the Non-Sikh and Neo-Sikh Depressed Classes as provided for under the Poona Pact."

Mr. Rajah, commenting on the proposal, said:

"The whole thing seems to me not to be conceived in the interests of the Depressed Classes, but, on the other hand, to be planned in the communal interests of the Hindus and Sikhs. It is not our purpose to weaken the Hindu Community, but to strengthen it by reforming it from within. We do not wish to be pawns in the game of communal conflicts and competition."

C. C. Raja Gopal Acharjar, Madras Congress leader, writing to Mr. Rajah, denounced the scheme as a "diabolical proposal," and these views have been endorsed by Pundit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Ambedkar, in a statement subsequently issued, protested against the premature publication of correspondence which he had regarded as confidential. He denounces the positions taken up by Mr. Rajah and the Mahatma, declaring that the latter and Pandit Malaviya have failed to fulfill promises made for the uplift of the Depressed Classes. He says: "It is too late now to ask people who are hungering for bread and for their elementary rights, to live on spirituality."

Dr. Ambedkar's position is that religion, as he knows it, is "a hindrance." Nevertheless, in India, he says, it is a necessary evil. "A poor man cannot afford to be without a nominal religion, but must belong to some religious community in a country where such communities are grouped politically."

The correspondence has evoked much bitter comment in the Indian press. Years ago Maulana Mohammad Ali put forward, from the Congress Presidential chair, a suggestion for the mass conversion of the Depressed Classes to Islam. This was in effect a suggestion to use the Depressed Class community as a means for readjusting the numerical proportions of Hindus and Muslims in India. This caused resentment, not only because it aimed a blow at the Hindus, but also because it treated the Depressed Classes as a commodity that could be passively transferred from one religious community to another for political purposes. The new Ambedkar-Moonje proposal has laid itself open to the same charge. It has, moreover, seemed doubtful whether it lies within the power of any individual leader to effect a mass conversion of the kind contemplated.

Second Co-ed School in U. S.

Guilford college, in North Carolina, was the second co-educational school in the United States.

Women Advised To Seek Goals As Individuals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Women have proved that they can unite as a class to gain recognition of their rights as a class, and the time has now come to insist on each woman's and each man's requirements as an individual person.

This was the contention of Miss Dorothy Sayers, novelist, when addressing the London and National Society for Women's Service here recently.

Aggressiveness Decried

Miss Sayers went on to warn her audience against running into the error of having an aggressively feminine point of view about every subject which crops up. Though she agreed it had been necessary for women to unite for "their rights," she felt to continue to put one class against another, women against men, was to split the foundations of the state.

Peace and democracy depend on the individual, she said, but classes and categories lead to a totalitarian state where no one is free to think or act except as in a category.

When one hears that women have once more laid hands on something which was previously men's special province, Miss Sayers said, one must ask is it something suitable for them, or are they adopting it merely because every man does it.

Home and Factory

Concerning the question of women doing men's jobs, Miss Sayers said: "The only decent reason for tackling a job is that you want to do it and feel you are the person who can do it. In the Middle Ages the whole of the spinning industry, the dyeing industry, the weaving industry, the entire catering business, the canning industry, all the bacon curing, were in the home and done by women.

"But these and many other women's activities have been taken into factories under the direction of men. The home to which women are asked to return now contains a great deal less of interesting activity. It is therefore foolish to take away traditional occupations of the home and complain because women look for new ones."

Chinese Protest Adding Stamps To Pay Overweight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—"Green birds" is the poetical title accorded post office messengers here because of their green uniforms and the Han Dynasty custom of employing wild swans for transmitting messages to the Emperor.

Local postal authorities tell many jokes of native country folks in the great city. One new houseboy returned to his employer money given for stamps, explaining that no one was around so he threw the letters in the box unstamped and undetected! Another, when told by postal authorities that he must put another stamp on his letter home because it was overweight, replied, "But another stamp will only make it heavier."

Children at Cinemas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSLEY, Eng. — Investigation in certain Barnsley schools has revealed that 15 per cent of the children under 11 visit the cinema twice or three times a week.

"It is a matter for regret," Mr. H. S. Magnay, Director of Education for Barnsley, says in a report he has submitted to the Barnsley Education Committee, "that the parents do not more frequently inspect the films which their children are allowed to see, and that so many children go so frequently to the cinema at an hour much too late for children under 11 to be out of bed!"

Clark Howell

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14 (AP) — Clark Howell, editor and president of the Atlanta Constitution and Democratic national committeeman from Georgia, who passed on today, was a pioneer in the formation of "Roosevelt-for-President" clubs.

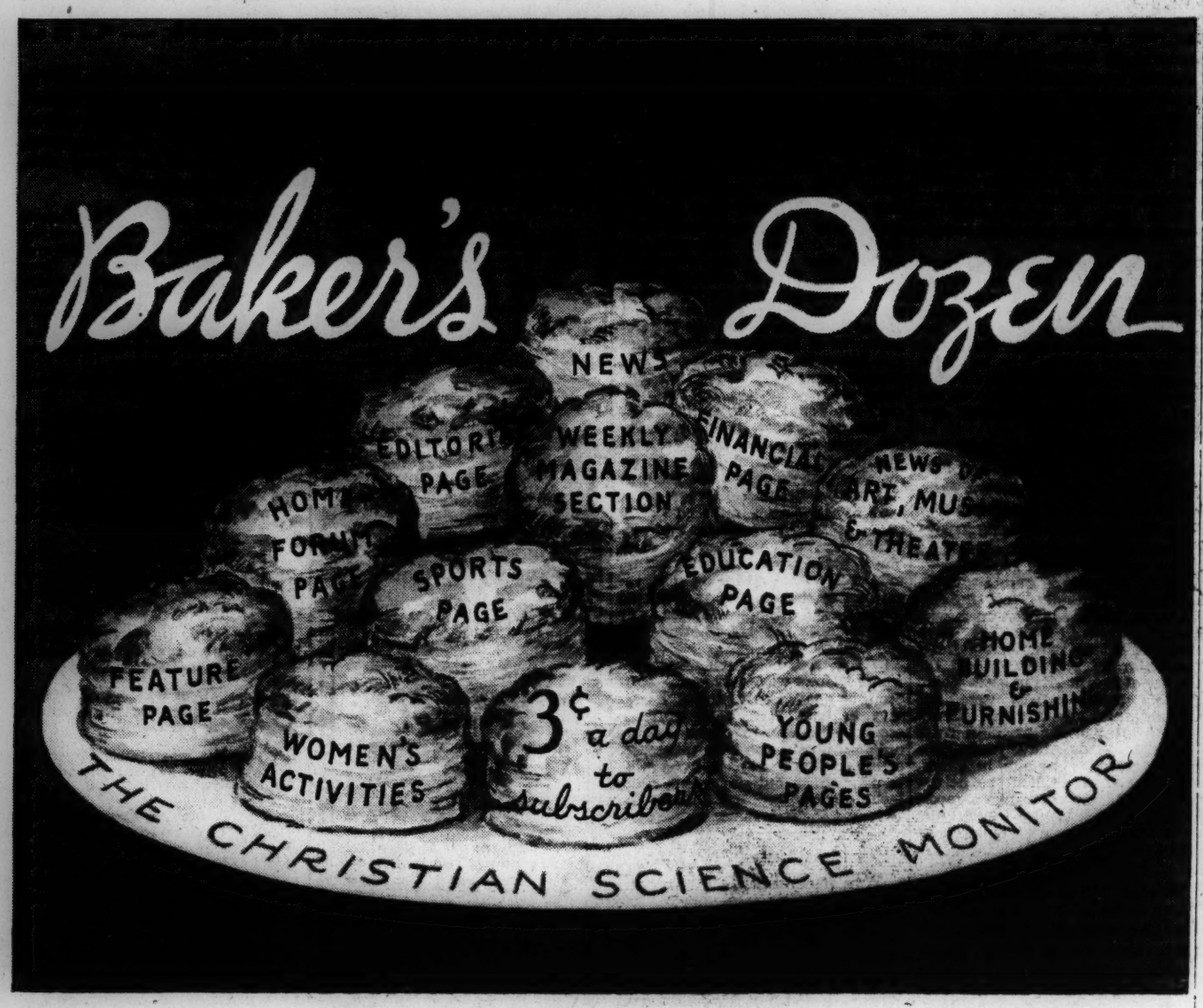
He was chosen last June to succeed Gov. Eugene Talmadge as the State's Democratic committeeman, a position he had held from 1896 to 1924.

A one-time supporter of Governor Talmadge, Mr. Howell, broke with the Governor when the latter launched an attack on farm and relief policies of the New Deal. Although the editor opposed Senator Richard B. Russell Jr. for the Senate in 1932, he lined up with him for re-election against Governor Talmadge in the Sept. 9 primary, throwing the columns of the Constitution into the fight. Mr. Russell was renominated by a vote of landslide proportions.

Mr. Howell served as chairman of a Roosevelt appointed commission for the study of aviation in foreign countries. He was one of the original directors of the Associated Press.

The Constitution's winning of the Pulitzer prize for "meritorious service" a few years ago was another accomplishment of which the editor was proud. The award was given for exposure of political conditions at the Atlanta City Hall that resulted in chain gang sentences for several officials and the removal of others.

Although he served the nation on various temporary commissions, he declined several diplomatic posts offered him in 1933.



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Apartments Cut Family Ties, Sociologist Tells Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 — Speeding family education to fit into a changing world so that parents no longer will expect children to do and say the same things they did and said was urged before the National Council of Parent Education at its biennial conference which ended here today.

Family life is gradually changing in this country, it was recognized, and the next step is to supply those studying family problems with material to help parents and children to dwell harmoniously in a family unit. Members of the conference were urged to study the pattern of apartment family living which has increased in the United States and which affects the relationship of members in the family group.

Apartments Bring Change

"Trends indicate less family life as well as a change in the family unit under city conditions," said Dr. Ernest Burgess, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. "More families are moving into apartments each year. At present, one family in every eight in this country is living in an apartment or multiple house. In New York City two families out of three live this way. Therefore, educators and specialists in parent education will do well to study family living in the modern apartment in order to assist in this problem of family education."

Many apartment families were designated as "equalitarian." In the "equalitarian" family, the mother has either her work or her interests outside the home, it was pointed out, and the children as well as the father have their own independent interests.

Dramatization Suggested

Radio skits dramatizing situations which arise in family relationships were urged by several sociologists.

Presenting the parent education idea to the head of the family was seen as an immediate problem. After mother spends the afternoon at a meeting learning how to manage Johnnie, or how to have more table conversation in which the whole family takes part, it is necessary to get the co-operation of father in carrying out the new ideas.

"The poor little rich girl" must not be forgotten in the movement for slum clearance, Miss Frances L. Swain, director of household arts in the Chicago Public Schools, told the conference. While we spend much time talking about the underprivileged and lower income groups in the big city, she said, we must not forget the families with former high incomes who have been compelled to double up.

Planning for "All of Us"

Miss Swain maintained that more planning for the housing of "all of us" was as important as emphasizing too much the clearing of the slums. In the same sectional meeting, Robert Taylor, manager of the Garden Apartments building which was built by the late Julius Rosenwald in the center of Chicago's large Negro population, told how moving many families from poor houses into this community dwelling had raised their standard of living.

"The secret of introducing a good housing program is to have it spring from the people and not be superimposed from above," declared Mr. Taylor. He told of community activities which had been brought into the Garden Apartments. On Halloween, when the youngsters ordinarily would be soaping windows and tearing down gates, those residing in the apartments staged a lantern parade, he said. They sing Christmas carols, have a nursery school, marionette club, art shop, while the parents conduct a newspaper and take part in forums.

Pupils Graded On Character In Birmington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Birmingham public schools, at the beginning of the 1936-37 term, installed a new system of grading students in character development as well as in classroom studies. Details of the new system were explained to principals and supervisors at the opening of school by Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of schools.

"Use of this report card will be optional," Dr. Glenn announced. "And a pupil need not be marked in all traits, but only in those which from time to time have made a definite impression, favorable or unfavorable, upon the teacher. . . . Its purpose is to foster in pupils desirable character traits—the chief aim of education."

Some of the traits, listed on the report card, are:

Sportsmanship — Attitude of fair play; give and take; loyal co-operation and obedience.

Work—Willingness and diligence in performing tasks; an efficient workman; appreciates dignity of manual labor.

Beauty—Interest in and love of the beautiful.

Thrift—Care of one's own property, that of the school or others; wise use of time and money; habit of saving; school savings account.

Courtesy—Consideration of others; good manners.

Nature—Interest in and love of nature; care of animal and plant life.

Leisure—Worthy use of; worthwhile hobbies and interest; wholesome out-of-school activities.

Service—Readiness to assist others; obliging and willing service.

Wonder—The imaginative faculty; wholesome curiosity.

Co-operation—Good team worker.

Self-Reliance—Independence; self-confidence; accepts responsibility; initiative; doesn't hestitate to try.

Possible gradings are "excellent, satisfactory, improving and unsatisfactory."

In inaugurating the new addition to the school system's character developing program, Dr. Glenn explained:

"The board of education regards the development of character as a major objective in education, and hence has endeavored with the co-operation of school patrons, to create a school atmosphere in which good, wholesome character traits normally and naturally develop."

Mexico Wars on Liquor

Banner of "National Congress Against Alcoholism"
Mexico City Advertises Convention Held in Town of Puebla

Austrian Youth Under Control Of Chancellor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The authoritarian régime here has issued a new law, regulating the organizing and training of Austrian youth. The measure was long delayed because of the conflict between the Heimwehr and the Clericals as to who should have control.

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, former Fascist chief, wanted to have them in his hands, and the Roman Catholic bishops no less energetically demanded that the youth be placed in their care.

After Prince von Starhemberg was thrust from power, the solution of this problem became much easier and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was able to decree the new law without delay.

Private Units Forbidden

The aim of this measure is to organize the youth of Austria as they are organized in Italy and Germany. They are deprived of all freedom, removed from unofficial influence, forbidden to enter private organizations and placed completely in the hands of the regime. In other words Chancellor Schuschnigg decrees a law, playing the youth in his own hands.

However, he will exercise this control with less rigidity than it is exercised in the other dictatorial states, for he will share his self-assumed mandate with the Roman Catholic clergy. All youth are formally members of the "Fatherland Front Austrian Young Folk," but those who wish to be educated and trained by the Roman Catholic church have that right. All Roman Catholic young people's organizations will continue to exist.

Complete Supervision

But those boys and girls who want to free themselves from the priests will be trained by the state. They are the National Socialists, the Marxists, and the Heimwehr. All their sports, games, touring activity, gymnastic exercises and amusements will be supervised by agents of the régime.

All reading rooms, cultural activities, playgrounds, discussions and debates, of the Austrian young people will be under the supervision of clericals or secular authorities.

And all the boys will be given preliminary military training. All will be taught patriotism. All will be regimented, disciplined and told what to believe and think.

State Supports Anti-Drink Drive In Rural Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.— A general program for the control of the use of alcoholic liquors in the Mexican republic was announced at the conclusion of the nation's first Anti-Alcoholic Congress, held in Puebla. Temperance for men and complete abstinence for women and children was the policy adopted at the week's congress.

"The studies and discussions held during the congress form a real base on which the anti-alcoholic campaign of the Federal Government may proceed," said Dr. José Siroub, chief of the Department of Public Health. Procedure recommended by the congress included the following:

Small Industries

1. Prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors on all ranches, farms and workers' centers.

2. Establishment through the co-operation of the Department of Work and the Secretariat of Agriculture, of small industries to furnish occupation to farm workers during seasons when they are not actively engaged in agriculture. Such industries would serve to combat idleness, which is one of the greatest allies of intemperance.

3. Systematic introduction and stimulation of sports in agricultural communities, through the establishment and equipment of athletic fields.

4. Obligatory formation of anti-alcoholic committees by the Ejidal Committee, which supervises small holdings of land given to peons through partition of large estates.

The methods by which these aims may be achieved, as recommended by the Anti-Alcoholic Congress, are:

Industrial Uses

1. Legislation by the Federal Government for the regulation of the sale and the hygienic preparation of intoxicating drinks.

2. Formation by the Secretariat of National Economy of a technical commission to supervise the sale and preparation of commercial alcohol for use in such products as perfumes vinegars, scented soaps and chemical preparations, and the primary materials from which alcohol is derived, such as fodder, starches, cellulose and sugars.

Dr. Siruob explained that lowered production of puque is inherent in the present division of the large maguey plantations, and will help to solve the problem. It was clearly understood that the educational campaign against the use of alcohol will be continued in the public schools.

The congress was attended on the closing day by Gen. Francisco Mugica, Secretary of Communications and Public Works, who represented President Cárdenas. The success of the congress, Dr. Siruob said, exceeded expectations.

General Electric Workers Invent Easier Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Does it pay a laborer to suggest easier ways to do his job—or how to eliminate it entirely?

Officials and employees of the General Electric plant think so. At least they started a "suggestion box," asking employees with ideas to share them with the management.

To date, Mrs. Sophie Baikusis, an employe of the refrigeration department of the Schenectady works, holds the record of 78 uggestions offered and 51 accepted and adopted. She began nine years ago when in her work she was using a special and rather expensive type of screw.

Easier Ways

The engineers had specified it and no one had thought much about it afterwards until Mrs. Baikusis wondered why an ordinary screw wouldn't do just as well. It would, and she received a $30 bond in the Employees Securities Corporation. That was her beginning.

Another employee, William Jansen, handy man in the turbine department, wondered why there wasn't some easier way of scraping the rough edges from turbine blades as they came from the foundry. He suggested a mechanical device to relieve the workers of what he called a "back-breaking" job. That thought brought him $75.

For 15 years now, the General Electric has been using a mechanical device to do that work. Since his first suggestion was so profitable, Mr. Jansen has produced ideas on a mass production basis. In bonuses they have netted him $1100.

It Could Be Done

"I like hard nuts to crack; it has always been a hobby with me," Mr. Jansen said the other noon when questioned about his work. "I like fishing, and camping, but I guess I get the biggest kick out of trying to simplify and improve my work."

When asked about a suggestion which netted him $200, he said this happened eight years ago.

"They were using acetylene gas for silver soldering. I felt it made too hot a flame and that I could improve on it. I was told it couldn't be done, by many of my associates. Their doubt spurred me to action. The result was a flame of oxygen, mixed with illuminating gas. I sent in the suggestion and the company sent me $200."

"I have never had any fear of suggesting myself out of a job, or of making my work more difficult by trying to find a better way to do my job."

San Francisco Bridge Busy

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP) — Long lines of vehicles added hourly yesterday to the total of approximately 47,000—at a toll of 65 cents a car—which passed over the 8¼ mile $77,000,000 San Francisco Bay bridge on the opening day yesterday. The bridge links San Francisco and Oakland.

Capital's Own Resettlement Project Seen by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — President Roosevelt took one of his "look-see" trips to the Greenbelt resettlement project on the outskirts of Washington yesterday with Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell as guide.

Officials of the Resettlement Administration explained that Dr. Tugwell felt the President would be more likely to approve further federal funds for model suburban communities like Greenbelt if he could get a first-hand view of what was being done. Similar rural communities are under construction just outside Milwaukee, Wis., and near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Although Greenbelt, familiarly known as "Tugwelltown," is still in the mud and rafter stage, by summer it will be ready to house 1000 families whose annual incomes are under $2000. Rents will range from about $27 to $45 and include light, heat and taxes.

Artificial Lake

One of the President's duties on the trip was to give his approval to a tubfull of black bass before they were thrown into an artificial lake, destined to become the center of the towns recreational activities. When the project is completed, the lake will provide facilities for swimming, boating and fishing. On its bank will be picnic groves and recreational areas.

The President saw where 50 part-time farms are being laid out for the use of future residents of Greenbelt. He saw a school, a community center, a theater and a firehouse, all springing up out of what was once a country meadow.

After inspecting a completely furnished demonstration home, President Roosevelt stopped to tell workmen that the project "far exceeds anything I dreamed of."

An Achievement

"I wish everyone in the country could see it," he said. "It is an achievement that ought to be copied in every city in the nation. It's a good thing to get people out into the country, but more than that, it benefits the low-income groups."

The building of Greenbelt was undertaken by Dr. Tugwell's bureau as an attempt to "put houses and land and people together in such a way that the props under our economic and social structure will be permanently strengthened."

The projects are being carried out on an experimental and demonstration basis with the hope that, if successful, they will serve as examples to local governments and private industries.

As described by the Resettlement Administration, a "Greenbelt" town is "a community built on raw land, in which every acre is put to its best use, and in which the traditional dividing lines between town and country are broken down." It gets its name from the broad encircling girdle of park and farm land.

The idea of the Greenbelt town is attributed to an Englishman, Ebenezer Howard, one of the pioneers in modern city planning. Towns built to his model—such as Welwyn and Letchworth—have been operating successfully in England for the last 20 years. Many of his principles were partially carried out in Radburn, New Jersey, known as America's first scientifically planned garden town.

"Every growing metropolis should, if it is wisely planned, develop a chain of similar surburban communities around its borders," resettlement officials say. They envision the day when every large metropolis will be completely surrounded by "Greenbelts," to protect suburbs from overcrowding, haphazard developments and encroaching industries.

The model suburban settlements have fewer streets than the ordinary town. Annoyance from heavy motor traffic is avoided by special planning. In some cases, underpasses are built at points where footpaths cross busy highways.

The sites for Greenbelt in Maryland, Greendale in Wisconsin, and Greenhills in Ohio were selected after a detailed study of social and economic factors in about 100 major American cities. Factors taken into consideration included economic foundations, diversity of industry, good wage levels and housing needs.

How Is Crimson Honey Made?

Crimson honey is made by bees from cactus in the Territory of Hawaii.

Research for Racial Tolerance Proposed by Nickel Magnate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A plea for a research department for annealing racial bitterness was made by Lord Weir of Eastwood, director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., in an address at an inspection here of a new research and development department laboratory erected in Birmingham by the Mond Nickel Company.

Lord Weir explained that in this new laboratory the whole of the attention of the staff would be given to research on the utilization of nickel. It formed, he said, but one section of the research and development department of the Mond Nickel Company, and would be a sort of British brother to one in America.

Before 1914, Lord Weir continued the greater part of the nickel produced in the world was utilized for armament purposes. As a result of the research and development work that had been carried out since that time, nickel now entered into a wide variety of alloys and was employed to an increasing extent in nearly every industry. The amount used in the world had risen from 8600 tons in 1922 to 75,000 tons last year.

Lord Weir said he wondered whether that progress could not be applied to another phase of human effort. Personally, he would like to see some millions voted and spent every year on research in the political sphere.

"Cannot at least one great nation," he asked, "better still a great empire like our own, spare something to found a real thinking department devoted to the analysis and investigation of human polity? How can we better increase the elastic strength of patience, crystallizing better sense out of our very obvious economic stupidity?"

The information gained at the new Birmingham laboratory will be placed freely at the service of industry. It is part of a world-wide organization established by the International Nickel Company. Research is carried out in a number of countries either by members of the company's staff or by universities and other research organizations with the support and co-operation of the company.

Light in Spain's Dark Picture

CERBERE, Franco-Spanish Frontier—A storm that blew for 24 hours, a destroyer that could not find the ship it was to chaperone to harbor, the captain of a tramp ship who braved a mine-field unescorted at midnight, and 476 children saved from a Spanish war area are the chief ingredients of a story that has seen its happy ending at this town in the eastern Pyernees.

These 476 Spanish children, cut off from all communication with their parents and families, most of whom were in Madrid, were taken from areas occupied by the northern insurgent army. Under the auspices of the Save the Children Inetrnational Union they were taken to Bordeaux, France, and later brought here by special train, to wait in safety on the eastern coast in areas not affected by fighting.

Tramp Steamer Chartered

The children traveled more than 800 miles. The youngest was seven and the oldest 14.

Great difficulty was experienced by the International Fund in finding a ship to carry the children. Dr. Christian Lange, Norwegian statesman and winner of a Nobel Peace Prize, managed to charter, however, the Ala, Scandinavian tramp steamer, to take them from Santander to Bordeaux.

The children waited at the Spanish port while a storm delayed the small tramp, not large enough to carry a radio transmitter and so declare its whereabouts. A French destroyer which was to escort the Ala through the mine-fields to the harbor of Santander pushed through heavy seas in vain search for the tramp and, finding the seas empty, put back to port.

Proceeded Without Escort

Meanwhile the storm decreased in violence and the Ala, which had been forced to heave to, turned her bows toward the coast again. There was no destroyer to act as escort.

The captain decided to go ahead alone.

"I don't care about mines," he is reported to have said. "I must fetch those children."

Night Spent on Deck

So the tramp felt a cautious way through the mines and arrived safely in the Spanish harbor. Soon the children were at Bordeaux, after spending a night huddled on deck, wrapped in blankets. Within two hours of the Ala's arrival on the full tide the children had had a hot meal and been put to bed.

They remained in Bordeaux for two days. A special train then took them to the eastern frontier. When they arrived here they were met by representatives of the Spanish Red Cross. They are to wait in children's institutions near here until they can rejoin their parents.

China's Farm Land Shows Sharp Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Prices of three types of rural lands in China have fallen from 17 to 19 per cent during the past five years, according to a study just issued by the rural economics department of the National Agricultural Research Bureau.

This is construed as something of a guide to the national economic position which has been depressed by banditry, drought, floods and other natural calamities worsening the plight of the Chinese peasant-farmer.

On the other hand, the land prices of last year as compared with prices of 1934 show no change, which is construed as a token of gradual improvement of the position of affairs.

Farmland registered the sharpest slump in 1933-35—as compared with two other categories described as level land and high land—with the index numbers varying from 95 in 1932 to 89 in 1933, 82 in 1934, and 81 in 1935. The price level of the high land also went down rapidly, standing at 83 in 1934 and 1935.

The National Bureau predicts a restoration of the original rural land value before long as a result of the gradual achievement of political stability and the eradication of banditry.

Daily Road Reports In Northwest Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan Government officials are taking two new steps to improve the service available for tourists in the Province. A complete daily report on the condition of the highways and on prevailing weather in the entire Province now will be made available through tourists' bureaus in the Province, as well as in Alberta, Manitoba, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Minnesota and Chicago.

A white center stripe will be painted down the center of black bituminous surfaced roads of the Province as a safety measure.

Ontario Premier Opposes Subsidies for Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada should stand by sound economic policies, such as the reciprocal trade treaty with the United States, the stabilization of tax on the mining industry and removal of the export ban on pulpwood, declared Premier M. F. Hepburn in a recent address here before the second annual convention of the Ontario Bread and Cake Bakers' Association.

It would be economically unsound, he contended, for Canada to bonus or subsidize basic industries as a means toward recovery, as had been done in Great Britain, declaring it would ultimately mean increased taxation, not only upon corporations but upon the public.

Railroad Agents Elect James

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14 (AP) —George J. James of Washington, D. C., general passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, was elected president of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers yesterday.

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Bruins Begin Hockey Season at Garden Tomorrow Night—Chicago Bears Here

Boston vs. Canadiens In 'Homecoming' Game

Garden Lineup Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		Les Canadiens
Beattie, lw		rw., Gagnon
Smith, c		c., Morenz
Clapper, rw		lw., Joliat
Portland, ld		rd., Siebert
Shore, rd		ld., Buswell
Thompson, g		g., Cude

Bruins Alternates—J. Jerwa, Hollett, Goldsworthy, Weiland, F. Cook, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Canadiens Alternates—Lorrain, Lepine, Haynes, G. Mantha, Desilets, Blake, Runge, Miller, Jenkins.

Faceoff at 8:30 P. M.

Three 20-Minute Periods

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It will be "homecoming" night at the Boston Garden tomorrow night with Canadiens invading. The 1936-37 edition of the Boston Bruins, radically changed from top to bottom, will make its season's debut before an expected gathering of more than 10,000 enthusiastic hockey fans.

A new directorate owns and operates the club beginning with Weston W. Adams as president; Art Ross as vice-president and manager, and Ralph Burkhard as secretary-treasurer. Frank Patrick, manager and coach last year, has been replaced by Ross and Fred Hitchman.

New players are Roy Goldsworthy, Hooley Smith, Bun Cook, and Joe Jerwa with the familiar faces of Babe Siebert and Roger Jenkins missing from the local lineup, but they will appear in the uniform of Canadiens. While Canadiens have no new owners this year, they have a new manager and new players.

The ever popular Cecil Hart is back as manager and the equally popular veteran player, Howie Morenz is back at center giving Canadiens their old line of three years ago, Joliat and Gagnon being on the wings.

Sylvio Mantha, playing manager last year, has been released. Walter Buswell teams with Siebert on defense with Bill Miller and Roger Jenkins the relief pair. Joffre Desilets, recruit forward who scored one of the goals which helped Canadiens beat the Bruins last Saturday in Montreal, 2-0, is with the team, along with others more or less familiar to Boston fans, such as Pit Lepine, Paul Haynes, Wilf Cude, Georges Mantha, Toe Blake, Paul Runge and Rod Lorrain.

Bruins first line will be Capt. Red Beattie at left wing, Hooley Smith at center and Dit Clapper on right wing, with Eddie Shore and Jack Portland the starting defense, in front of Tiny Thompson. The second line will see Bun Cook, Cooney Weiland and Roy Goldsworthy, with a third line of Ray Getliffe, Bill Cowley and Charlie Sands; Flash Hollett and Joe Jerwa being the spare defense. Peggy O'Neil will be the extra man.

Boston fans should not expect too much of their Bruins yet. The lines have been altered to such an extent that the players are not familiar with the styles of their teammates and plays have not been worked. Continued practice and games will soon smooth out the ragged play and improve the condition of the players.

The team will be stronger offensively, but the defense is in doubt. The four men now playing in front of Thompson are aggressive and of the attacking type which may mean that, while the attack may be heped by their rushes, Thompson is likely to be left unguarded at times. Only time will tell the story on these problems.

Around the Hub

Students, Not Pros

Harvard's director of athletics, William J. Bingham, featured the annual Varsity Club dinner at Cambridge last night with a direct-hit bomb which exploded with the definite information that "Harvard will not be sold down the river to professionalism," and that the policy on the retention of coaches is, "the desire to win and a good showing in the face of defeat."

Some 150 club members and guests heard the sincere director emotionally declare himself directly against any tinge of professionalism in Harvard athletics. "Our policy will be 'football players because they are —students' and not 'students because they are football players.'"

Although no rumors were prevailing around Boston concerning the position of Dick Harlow, football coach, Bingham did spike possible rumors with the statement that "Dick not only will be here next year, but for many, many years to come." The director of athletics lauded the coach and expressed complete satisfaction with the manner in which the genial Harlow conducted football.

Other speakers at the dinner were Gene Tunney, featured guest; Dick Harlow, Jim Gaffney, football captain; Tom Bolles, new crew coach; Dick Floyd, president of the Varsity Club, and Leo Leary, toastmaster.

Harlow paid a glowing tribute to the fullback of the past two years, George Hedblom, who, to date, has not seemed to fit into the scheme of things, but who has served loyally on the practice field without a sign of a whimper. "That boy weighs only 150 pounds, but last year he contributed a wonderful game against the heavy Holy Cross eleven and I remember he backed up the line all day winding up with making 12 of the last 13 tackles. He is on the third team today and the first to offer himself in opposing the first team at practice. He is one of the finest samples of manhood I have ever seen."

Coach Bolles expressed himself as decidedly pleased with the crew material at hand and the general attitude of the veteran oarsmen at Harvard this fall. He reiterated his early statement to the press that he believed there was little difference between western and eastern crew material. He also said that unless a crew was peculiarly adept at sprint or distance, it should do equally well at both. Fall practice ended day before yesterday.

W. M.

Husky Leader Leaves Tomorrow for IC4A Run

Capt. Arthur Johnston of the Northeastern University cross-country team will leave tomorrow with Coach Langley Morang for New York, where he will compete in the IC4A cross-country run in Van Cortlandt Park on Monday.

This will be the first time that Northeastern has been represented in the national event, and Captain Johnston is expected to do well. The Quincy boy was fourth in the New England Intercollegiates last Monday. His showing was his best of the season, and his record includes five seconds in dual meets.

Begin Work on New Vanderbilt Yacht

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The big task of building a yacht to defend the America's Cup against the challenge of T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour 2d next summer has reached the stage where the model has been selected and actual construction is about to begin.

The choice of the model was made a few days ago by W. Starling Burgess and Olin J. Stephens, named as co-designers by Harold S. Vanderbilt when he assumed the job of financing the defender. It was learned yesterday that they had departed for Bath, Maine, where the yacht will be built, and had begun to mark out the lines of the racer on the floor of the shipbuilding plant.

The actual dimensions of the new yacht were withheld by Vanderbilt, although it was known the craft would be built up to the top length of the class J limit with an 87-foot waterline.

The design was selected only after exhaustive tests with small models. The choice was reduced to three some weeks ago. Tests were conducted first at Stevens Institute at Hoboken, where the scale models were towed around under almost every possible condition to determine performances and resistance. Further trials were made in the Navy Department tank at Washington, D. C., before the decision was reached.

As soon as the lines of the yacht are laid out at Bath, construction of the keel mold can be started. It was expected this would be done in a couple of weeks, then some 80 or 90 tons of lead can be poured for the keel. When this has cooled and has been smoothed down, the task of erecting the steel structure of the hull can begin and the yacht will start to take shape.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Princeton authorities, taking cognizance of Rose Bowl agitation, reiterated policy against playing post-season football games. Student newspaper attacked Rose Bowl as "commercial proposition."

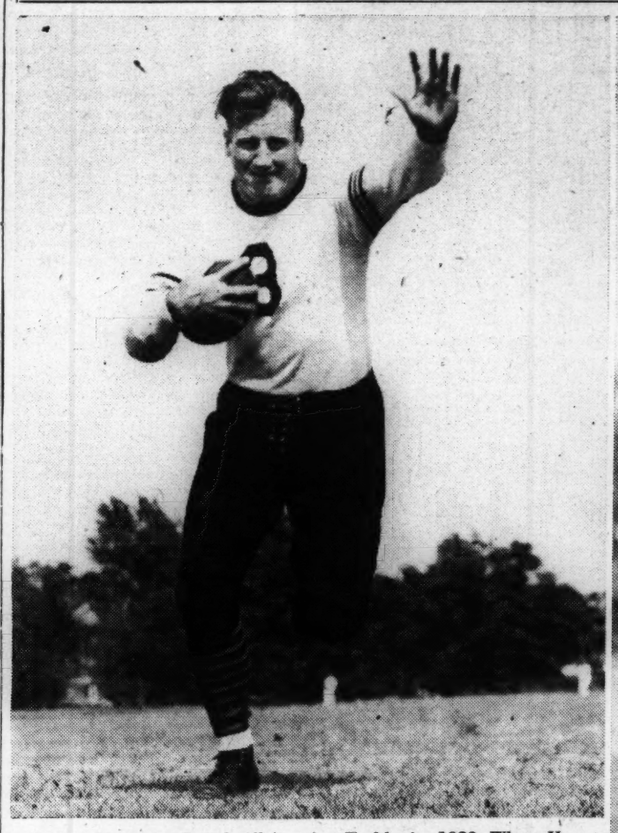
Three Years Ago

Paul Runyan and Willie Macfarlane won Mid-South best ball golf tournament with 68-64—132.

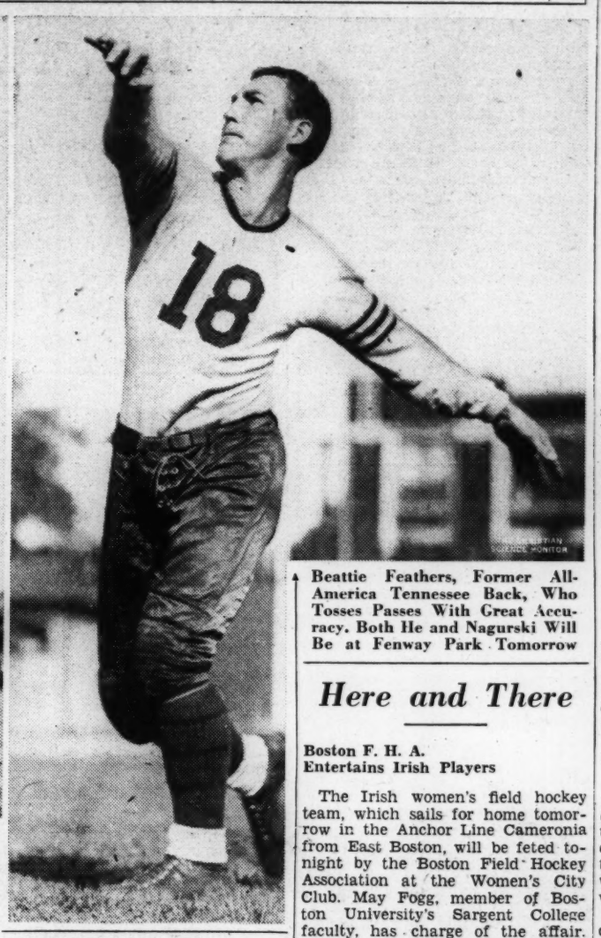
Five Years Ago

Nineteen college grid teams continued unbeaten as Tulane trounced Georgia 20-7 and Harvard beat Holy Cross 7-0.

When You See These Grid Players You See the Best



Bronko Nagurski, Rated All-America Tackle in 1929 When He Played for Minnesota, and Later Converted Into a Raging Fullback Who Now Rips Through All Lines for the Chicago Bears in the National League



Beattie Feathers, Former All-America Tennessee Back, Who Tosses Passes With Great Accuracy. Both He and Nagurski Will Be at Fenway Park Tomorrow

Chicago Bears and Redskins In Crucial Game Tomorrow

Lineup at Fenway Tomorrow

Redskins		Chicago Bears
Millner, le		re., Karr
Edwards, lt		rt., Musso
Olsson, lg		rg. Michels
Bausch, c		c., Kawal
Karcher, rg		lg., Fortmann
Barber, rt		lt., Stydahar
Malone, re		le., Hewitt
R. Smith, qb		qb., Masterson
Battles, lhb		rhb., Nolting
Justice, rhb		lhb., Feathers
Britt, fb		fb., Nagurski

Officials—Referee, Tom Thorp. Umpire, W. T. Halloran. Head lineman, Dr. B. A. O'Hara. Field judge, A. F. Pierotti.

Game starts at 2 o'clock, sharp!

One of the most important games the National Football League schedule has assigned to Boston will be played tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park when the Chicago Bears will meet the Redskins in a contest upon which rests immense responsibility. A loss for either team carries a heavy penalty in the race for leadership in their respective divisions.

For Chicago it may mean elimination from top honors because the sharer of peak position now is the Green Bay Packers who have been playing sensationally and from now on meet opponents of weaker strength than are allotted to the Bears. For Boston it probably spells casting into outer darkness for the rest of the race except for a mathematical possibility of a tie. The game will begin promptly at two o'clock.

The Bears have been in Boston most of the past week working out daily in off hours at Fenway Park. It is a team of veterans who are not of the showy variety in practice, but as contenders they are the most powerful aggregation in football. They have gone through the season's race thus far with only a single defeat, yet this was a most telling one, its conqueror having been the Packers from Green Bay who with sensational play have been overturning their opponents, and in turn have lost a single game early in the season.

The visitors, as naturally may be supposed, are confident. The Boston team has not been measured as major competitors up to recently, but their game against the Packers last week revealed power hitherto unidentified with a Boston outfit. They rolled back the Green Bay players ruthlessly and rendered impotent their passing attack save in one instance when an unexpected pass on fourth down spelt defeat.

Princeton Jayvees Win

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—By the margin of two safeties and a point after touchdown, the Princeton junior varsity football team defeated Yale 11 to 6 yesterday. Two Eli punters were downed behind the goal line when they fumbled to give the Tigers four points. Jim Kiechefer intercepted an Eli pass in the second period to go 45 yards for a touchdown and Barnicle made good a placement kick. The invaders made their only tally late in the final period on a pass from Don Henry to Bill Moody in the end zone

Court Authorizes Browns Sale

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14 (AP)—Probate Judge A. Evan Hughes yesterday authorized executors of the Phil Ball estate to negotiate for the sale of the St. Louis Browns, to sell the San Antonio Texas League club for $25,000, and to pay an unnamed agent a commission. American League club owners in Chicago Thursday approved sale of the Browns to a St. Louis syndicate headed by Donald L. Barnes. The probate court petition did not mention the price to be paid for the St. Louis club.

Victoria Scores 329 for 4

MELBOURNE, Aust., Nov. 14 (Canadian Press)—Victoria made a good start against South Australia in the Sheffield Cricket Shield competition yesterday, hitting 329 runs for 4 wickets at the close of the first day's play.

College Soccer Results

Brown 6, Tufts 1.
Wesleyan 1, Mass. State 0.

N. E. Sidelines

With the majority of New England colleges swinging into their next to the last games of the season the importance of a good many of these contests hinges not so much on the ratings of the elevens, but rather the traditional rivalry built up through the years. In some instances this rivalry dates back a quarter of a century.

* * *

Many such cases took place this afternoon. As when Princeton and Yale tangled at Palmer Stadium. Although the Tiger went into the game a slight favorite to repeat last year's win and make it 19 victories to 31 for Yale, with 10 ties, in the long rivalry that dates back to 1876, anything was likely to happen.

* * *

At Yankee Stadium 80,000 fans watched Army and Notre Dame face each other in the twenty-third annual grid classic. Notre Dame holds a wide edge in the series, with 15 victories to five for Army, and two games tied.

* * *

At Providence another traditional game got under way when Brown met Holy Cross. These two institutions have been meeting on the gridiron since the '90s. The Bears have not had an impressive season and went into the game with Holy Cross a heavy favorite.

* * *

Dartmouth and Cornell met this afternoon in the 20th renewal of their long gridiron rivalry, with the Indians due to add another triumph over the Big Red team.

* * *

A strong Brown freshmen team defeated Boston University at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon, 25—7. Although the Terrier yearlings proved stubborn during the first half, the Bruins came back in the second frame and found little trouble in scoring. B. U.'s passing attack functioned beautifully during the final period to score their lone touchdown.

College Football Results

East

Pennsylvania 150's 6, Villanova 150's 0.
Princeton (J. V.) 11, Yale (J. V.) 6.
Rhode Island 19, Providence 0.
West Virginia Wes. 28, Salem 0.

South

Birmingham-Southern 12, Spring Hill 0.
Carson Newman 12, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Cumberland 0, Tampa 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 19, Union College 0.
Maryville 16, King 14.
Mississippi T. 44, Southwestern (La.) 14.
Murray (Ky.) T. 47, Tennessee Tech 0.
Newberry 7, Wofford 7.
South Georgia 13, Gordon 0.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 28, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Tennessee (J. C.) 33, Austin Peay N. 0.
Wake Forest 19, Erskine 0.

Midwest

Bethany 0, Ottawa 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 7, Maryville T. 0.
Chillicothe T. 13, Warrensburg T. 7.
Coe 13, Grinnell 6.
Concordia T. 40, Hebron Junior 13.
Cornell (Iowa) 13, Ripon 7.
Fort Hays 23, Pittsburgh T. 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 24, Baker 7.
Kearney T. 27, McPherson 7.
Kirksville T. 19, Warrensburg T. 7.
Luther 53, Dubuque 0.
Midland 18, Doane 13.
Nebraska Wes. 20, York 0.
North Dakota 6, South Dakota 0.
Parsons 21, Central (Iowa) 12.
Simpson 13, Penn 0.
Southern (Ill.) T. 13, Eastern (Ill.) T. 7.
St. Louis 20, Creighton 7.
Tarko 21, Missouri Valley 20.
Wayne Teachers 7, Western Union 0.
William Jewel 21, Central (Mo.) 0.

Southwest

Abilene Christian 13, Daniel Baker 7.
Arkansas State 13, Magnolia A. and M. 6.
Bacone Indians 0, Hendrix 0.
McMurry 55, Southwestern (Texas) 0.
N. C. La. State 26, Henderson State 0.
Northeastern (Okla.) T. 19, E. Cent. T. 7.
N. T. Aggies 7, Stephen F. Austin 7.
North Texas T. 26, Trinity (Texas) 6.
Southeastern (Okla.) T. 14 N'west'n T. 6.

Far West

C. of Pacific 17, Fresno State 0.
Cheney Normal 13, Lewiston (Idaho) N. 0.

Just Like Old Times!

NASHVILLE (AP)—The Vanderbilt Commodores were held scoreless three Saturdays in succession this season, a record unparalleled by them since 1900.

Baseball Chatter

FROM the Pacific coast comes the story that Joe Di Maggio, who skyrocketed to sudden fame with the Yankees last season, has placed an exorbitant value on his baseball ability . . . Joe told one interviewer he believes he is as good a player as Babe Ruth was, and that he should be paid accordingly . . . "Di Mag" is good, but not that good . . . The Giants say the Cubs can forget Hank Leiber unless they are willing to part with Frank Demaree . . . Leiber, incidentally, has opened a sporting-goods store in Tucson, Ariz.

* * *

Rumors involving Dizzy Dean continue to circulate . . . Cardinal officials seem determined to separate Dizzy and brother Paul . . . They claim "Diz" influenced the younger Dean to join the "holdout" ranks last spring . . . Which forced Paul to rush his conditioning after reporting late, and therefore brought about a mishap that impaired his effectiveness for the entire season . . . The Cards, also, have apparently had their fill of Dizzy's annual salary debate . . . Pittsburgh would part with plenty, in the form of players and cash, to get Van Mungo from Brooklyn . . . Even the Yankees and Giants are ready for business.

* * *

Bob Grove, Red Sox veteran, led American League pitchers with six shutouts last season . . . It was the high season shutout total of his career . . . Old Honus Wagner, once the most bashful player in the majors, was guest of honor at a banquet in Tiltonville, Ohio, recently, at which he gave his autograph to more than 100 women . . . Add the name of Frank "Lefty" O'Doul to the list of future big league managerial prospects . . . Lefty's popularity spreads from Japan to the Polo Grounds . . . And he knows the diamond game from the bottom up . . . Piloting the San Francisco club is his present assignment.

E. R.

Brown Wins Soccer Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Brown's varsity soccer team clinched the New England intercollegiate Soccer League championship here yesterday afternoon with a convincing 6-to-1 triumph over Tufts. Margeson, center forward for the undefeated Bruins, set the scoring pace for the winners with three goals. Read tallied two goals while Jackson was credited with one. Beckvold marked up the lone Jumbo score.

Home Team Scores 273

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov 14 (Canadian Press)—A late afternoon bowling offensive that spreadeagled seven New South Wales wickets for 67 runs halted a dangerous first innings' drive in the initial day of the four-day cricket match with the visiting Marylebone Cricket Club. When stumps were drawn the home team was all out for 273 runs, while M. C. C. scored one run without loss in a few minutes at the wicket.

Stagg's Team Wins Title

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg's college of the Pacific football team battered a favored Fresno State eleven to a 17-to-0 defeat here last night, and today possessed the Far Western Conference championship. It was Pacific's first victory over Fresno since 1933, and Fresno's only loss of the season.

Even Ball Game

In a baseball game between the Birmingham Barons and the New Orleans Pelicans last September, each team made three runs, two errors, nine hits and 27 outs. Each team had eight men left on bases.

Bewhiskered Gridmen

Louisiana State's first undefeated grid team was the team of 1895, the bewhiskered gridmen winning all three games on their schedule.

Moon and Starr

There's a Moon and a Starr on the University of Florida freshman football team. Paul Moon is a back, while John Starr is a guard.

Here and There

Boston F. H. A. Entertains Irish Players

The Irish women's field hockey team, which sails for home tomorrow in the Anchor Line Cameronia from East Boston, will be feted tonight by the Boston Field Hockey Association at the Women's City Club. May Fogg, member of Boston University's Sargent College faculty, has charge of the affair. Marjorie Morse, president of the Boston F. H. A.; Gertrude Hooper of Boston, president of the United States F. H. A. and several of the Irish players will speak.

Irish Tourists Help Local Girls

Two local groups of girls received valuable instruction yesterday from the Irish tourists. At Simmons College field, a gathering numbering about 70 girls from the Bouve-Boston School, Sargent College and Posse-Nissen College were given pointers on field hockey play under perfect playing conditions. Following a two-hour session, the tourists visited the playing field of the Newton High School, where more than 100 school and college players gathered for another long session.

This afternoon the Irish players met an All-Boston team in a match at Wellesley College field. In the recent international tournament at Philadelphia the Irish women won two, tied one and lost three matches.

Brown Soccermen Clinch Championship

As a result of yesterday's 6-to-1 triumph over Tufts at Providence, Brown's varsity soccer team claims the championship of the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League. Margeson, Brown's center forward, scored three goals, while Read tallied two and Jackson one. The lone Jumbo marker was scored by Beckvold.

In another college soccer game yesterday, Wesleyan defeated Massachusetts State, 1 to 0.

A Year Ago In Greater Boston

Princeton defeated Harvard in football, 35 to 0; Tech students took to the sea, establishing fresh- and salt-water sailing as an undergraduate sport.

Skiing Will Feature Winter Sports Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The remarkable rise of skiing last winter, unparalleled in the history of out-of-doors, sports, will be off to an early start this season in Madison Square Garden, where the annual Winter Sports Show and the International Ski Meet will be held from Dec. 9 to 12, inclusive. Close to 64,000 snow enthusiasts were transported by railroad from this city and Boston to the rolling slopes of the Catskills, Poconos, Berkshires, Adirondacks and White and Green Mountains from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1936.

With pre-season activity now at unbelievable heights, all indications point to skiing reaching its greatest success this forthcoming winter. Madison Square Garden, in keeping with the progress of sports, will transform its arena into an Alpine setting with real snow used for the various competitions and exhibitions on the program.

The four-day program will include jumping, down-mountain, slalom and cross-country skiing; figure skating, dog sledding, snow shoeing and many novel contests.

Simmons Travels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 12—Of Iowa's 978 yards gained by rushing, Ozzie Simmons has made more than half, or 503 yards. His average per play is 5.2. Bush Lamb has made 200 yards, averaging 3.7, but no other Iowa back is credited with more than 55. Not only the team but the Iowa season's statistics took a beating at Minnesota. The ground-gaining Gophers sent the opponents' yards above Iowa's 1456 to 1263. Only in return of kicks, 675 to 404, do the Hawkeyes lead six opponents.

Williams Favored Over Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Williams' gridmen were favorites to win the "Little Three' championship today as they battled Amherst in the 54th game of their football rivalry dating back to 1884. Williams had defeated Wesleyan, who had beaten Amherst in the "Little Three" competition so far this year.

America's Newest Ski Center In the Sawtooth Mountains

Hans Hauser, tall, bronzed three-time champion of Austria, including last year, is now in America's new ski center at Sun Valley, Idaho, the winter sports resort in the heart of the sawtooth mountains being sponsored by W. Averell Harriman, eastern sportsman.

Hauser, who will be followed in a month by five other Austrian ski experts, will be the headmaster of the ski school at Sun Valley Lodge, the $1,000,000 hotel being rushed to completion in Idaho for the opening of the resort at Christmas time.

Saw Americans at Olympics

The Austrian champion, accompanied by Count Felix Schaffgotsch, Austrian sportsman and lifelong devotee of skiing, believes Americans soon will be proficient in a sport which is rapidly reaching major proportions in this country. Hauser had his first chance to see American skiers in action at the last Olympics held in Germany and observed that what they might lack in skill is made up in courage.

"The Europeans had much the edge over the Americans at that time," said Hauser, "because the Americans had no place approaching the Alpine ski centers where they could achieve championship caliber. I believe they now have such a place in Sun Valley. Skiing means much more than one spectacular jump. There's as much difference in downhill and jumping, as there is in turf racing and steeplechasing."

Hauser believes that most beginners in skiing are too impetuous.

Coaching and Practice

"Instead of seeking a small slope to start, they want an Alpine peak that would require much skill to conquer," he said. "The fundamentals of skiing can be learned in a week. Then practice and coaching will develop poise and skill."

Hauser's father was an expert skier on the Zistelalpe, Gaisberg, where Hans was born in 1911. Young Hauser came into racing prominence when 20, taking the championship at Salzburg. In 1932 he won honors for his country in the FIS (International Skiing Federation) championship at Cortina. The following year he became Austrian ski champion, a title he has held for three years.

Five years of constant competition in Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway earned him distinction as one of the best skiers of all Europe. During this time he garnered no less than 75 first prizes. He keeps his medals in a trunk, and is reluctant to display them.

After Count Schaffgotsch returned from an explorative tour of America's West, he told his friend Hauser of discovering a skiing country which surpassed the best in the Tyrol of the Swiss Alps. The spot, the nobleman told his friend, was in Idaho, and called Sun Valley.

Dozen Ski Runs

"It is so good, Hans," explained Schaffgotsch, "that Europeans will go to America for skiing, instead of Americans coming over here. There are more than a dozen ski runs, more adventurous, more exciting than the best we have. And the snow lasts from November until April. Just think of that, Hans!"

Hauser started thinking of it, and when Schaffgotsch returned to this country the champion came along with him as the ski professional of this promised ski land. Five other compatriots of the titleholder will shortly come to America in time for the opening of the ski season at Sun Valley.

Ski chair lifts, running up the Sawtooth Mountains at the rate of 400 feet a minute, will hoist the skiers to the top after their slide down the mountains. This is an innovation that Hauser believes will rid the sport of hard uphill climbing for the beginner and make it all play.

Ski excursions and contests will be arranged for the more expert. And Hauser with his Austrian professionals will bring the European atmosphere to America's winter sports in Sun Valley, and probably develop some championship material to bolster America's skiing hopes in the next Olympics.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Montreal Maroons.
Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League

Providence at Buffalo.
New Haven at Cleveland.
Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association

Wichita at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Montreal Maroons at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.
Montreal Canadiens at Boston.
Americans vs. Rangers at New York.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Providence.

American Association

Minneapolis at Kansas City.
St. Paul at St. Louis.

Loyal Tiger-Eli Rooter To Witness 29th Game

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Arthur F. Hinrichsen, who calls himself the country's No. 1 Princeton-Yale football fan, says he will again be rooting for the Tiger at Princeton today.

Rain or shine, he said he had attended every one of the 28 gridiron tussels between the two universities since 1906, when he entered Princeton. The World War eliminated, much to his regret, the classics in 1917 and 1918, he remarked.

Graduated in 1910, Hinrichsen was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and rowed with the varsity crew. He is president of a manufacturers' representatives concern in New York.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase announces
Jordan Hall—Mon. Eve., Nov. 16
ROSE HAMLIN
SOPRANO Celius Dougherty, Accomp.
Jordan Hall—Thurs. Eve., Nov. 19
Walter Mills
BARITONE Alderson Mowbray, Accomp.

JORDAN HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17, at 8:30
SARITA
SPANISH DANCER
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Tickets, $.50 to $2 (no tax) at Box Office

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SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2 — Columbia Triumphs — 2
IRENE DUNNE "Theodora Goes Wild"
also: "Craig's Wife"

JORDAN HALL TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 8:15
Robert Lawrence Weer Presents
MARJORIE FULTON Violinist
MACK HARRELL Baritone
CELIUS DOUGHERTY, Accompanist
Tickets now at box office. 40c, 85c, $1.10, tax incl.

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The Forward Pass

IF YOU'VE never played the game, you may not completely understand my neighbor Lee and myself. But, if you have, you know all of it; for you know how, in the first crisp days of September, your thought turns back. Here's another Fall, and once more on a thousand green fields there's the locked strain of scrimmage, the hiss and grunt of clean tackles, the smell of torn earth and clipped grass crushed beneath swift cleats, the sweat salt on lips as the crouched lines face and the sweat-shirted coaches hover. Again you sense the clean pungency of wintergreen in the rubbing room, hear the booming thump of foot on leather, see the soaring arc of the ball against the blue. The Fall, to you, means one thing only, for you're a football man—or you were once. But, if once, then always; for you never forget.

♪ ♪ ♪

SO WITH MY neighbor Lee and myself. Lee was a State man; I was University; now, of course, we're both of Jaalam and we smile over ancient rivalries. But every year, at about this time, the same thing happens. Lee gleans the last of his apples; I turn my garden in the late golden sunlight; and over the wall we shout of lines and backfields, of attacks and defense. Lee comes down and I stick my fork in the dark earth. We sit on the gray wall, and scratch diagrams on the lichened stones, and old names, old scores are warm in our mouths. There were giants in our day.

"Why, do you remember, Lee—"

So we're off. A great game still, for all these modern changes. A great game to talk of wisely, with the smell of burning leaves on the slow wind, and the October sun warm on your back. And a great game to see.

And nearly every year we see the University-State game together. Some years I flaunt my green feather on the State side of the field, and on the next Lee's sun-bleached hair and wind-reddened face seems faintly alien on my side. This year, it being my turn, Lee said: "Make it three seats. One for Susan. She's never seen a big game, and time she did."

That was all right. In other years we'd taken Junius and Lucius, Lee's boys; now Junius was on the high school team, and Lucius was captain and ace halfback of an aggregation known as the Thunderbolts; and it was obviously Susan's turn. Sue is thirteen; and, while she wouldn't, of course, understand the game, still she'd enjoy the crowd; the color, the cheering. "You'll like it, Sue," I told her. "And anything you want to know, ask us battle-scarred vets. We wrote the book—we two and Walter Camp."

♪ ♪ ♪

SUE'S FRECKLED NOSE wrinkled, and her sea-blue eyes were warm between her white tam and her striped coat of Hudson's Bay blanket. And she sat quietly between us as we left Jaalam's oak brown hills and followed the river road townward through ever-thickening traffic. Lee and I talked of other days, other games. Of great men we spoke with due veneration; we sang their praise as our Norse forbears chanted sagas—and where, now, could you find the likes of them? Oh, we knew, we knew; there were able lads these days. That we granted. These quadruple threats, now—you never knew whether they'd run, kick, pass—or fumble. It was a changed game, these days. But that was true of everything; times grew more complicated, and we were faintly wistful for a lost and sturdy simplicity. Then we came to the field and forgot that.

Sue liked it; so did we. It was all familiar—the parking, the press at the gate, the flat, sunlit green of the practice fields with the gray bulk of the stands ahead, the dusky arcades murmurous with voices, thick with hurrying and smiling folk. We climbed through a ramped tunnel; Sue said: "Oh, lovely!" and stared at the great gray bowl of windy sunlight. We found our seats and told Sue, between us, about the kickoff, and the line-up, and Sue nodded while the bands blared and maneuvered and the stands rose and thundered as the squads trooped in. And then, for a time, we forgot Sue.

For, as we watched, it all came flooding back to us. There was the taut eagerness of that first line-up; your mouth was dry and you rubbed moist palms; the rival bands were quiet now and the clipped grass ruffled like water under the flawed wind. Then the first whistle shrilled, and the golden oval spun high in the sun and settled; there was the swirl and check of the first plays, the first booming cheers, then the swift steadying of pulse and breath. We knew, we knew, we two veterans. And as State tried two plays, then kicked, and as University ran three, and again the ball rose in a high, drifting spiral, we watched with narrowed eyes, probing for weakness, searching for strength.

Lee said: "I've seen worse backfields than yours."

"Not bad," I admitted. "But you've got the line, Lee."

And between us Sue's small, quiet voice said: "I think it's pretty even." And when State made first down on a reverse, and then tried two end sweeps, she said critically: "That Number 2 back isn't blocking."

♪ ♪ ♪

LEE'S EYES MET mine over her white tam, and he winked. What things these youngsters picked up! State made two yards for another first down, and a wide end sweep was thrown for a loss. Sue was right; that Number 2 man had missed his block. Lee said: "Good guessing, that," and Sue's mouth-corners crinkled in a secret smile. But was it guessing? A dim suspicion grew as State kicked and a green jersey wove back to midfield. For while Lee said: "Now the old power plays," Sue said in a rising voice: "Watch this pass!" From a maze of crossing figures one faded back, arm raised, and the pass was flat and bullet-like. I asked curiously: "How'd you know, Sue?" and she answered calmly: "You watch that tailback's feet. He settled back on his heels. It's simple. It's easy."

"So it is, is it?" I muttered. "What next, then?"

Sue considered: "Well, I'd try a spinner."

♪ ♪ ♪

IT WAS, INSTEAD, a cut-in off tackle; but the spinner came on the next play and Sue smiled to herself. The green team, my team, made a first down, then another less easily. Then five yards, then two, then one. Sue said softly: "I think they'll pass wide, to the left—or kick for the corner." It was the pass, and we rose with caught breath as it arched, missed swift reaching hands, bobbed and rolled outside. State's ball on the 19-yard line, and Sue was saying: "But they had to! Didn't you see State's defense formation?" And Lee looked at me and rubbed his nose.

"Did you?" he challenged.

I hadn't. I'd been watching the tailback's feet. Had Lee? No. Fourth down and two to go—he'd have plugged the line. But the red pompon on Sue's white tam vibrated as she said: "Not that line, Dad."

♪ ♪ ♪

AND NOW STATE made fifteen yards on a double reverse, eight more off tackle. Again an end sweep for no gain, and Sue muttered to her small self. That Number 2 back! He hadn't even tried. "You suppose," she said suddenly, "he's faking?" State made first down, two yards more. Sue buried her chin in her white coat collar. She grumbled. She came to her feet. Again State swept that end; again the sturdy red jersey of Sue's Number 2 back made a half-hearted block. He barely brushed his man, staggered beyond the in-rushing defensive half—then bored on with head down, feet drumming. The tailback checked, circled back; across the field the stands exploded in a long crashing roar; the ball arched, settled in clutching fingers as the red jersey went down under two green ones on the five-yard line. And Sue chortled: "Oh, lovely! Weren't they dumb? Oh, *weren't* they?"

But Lee, looking at me across the bobbing white tam, said with awe: "She knew! That end and half were being mouse-trapped. How'd you do it, Sue"

"But it's simple. It's easy!" Sue was modest. "Oh, Junius tells me things, and Lucky and I work them out when—when we're supposed to be doing home-work, and the papers have diagrams and everything. And isn't it fun?"

♪ ♪ ♪

LEE SAID IT was. He rubbed his nose, grinned swiftly, shook his head. He turned, and in a great voice boomed: "Yay, State! Touchdown!" I added my voice to an imploring and rhythmic: "Hold 'em!" Sue linked arms with us, stood tiptoe. Oh, a great game, a great game! You felt warmly confident. Who won didn't matter—not greatly. The game was the thing. It went on. It changed. It grew better. Great men had their golden and green days, and passed into the purple twilight of sagas. Still the game went on, and today small Sue knew more than we veterans. You wondered swiftly if that was why, with every Fall—

"Yay, State!"

"Oh, hold that line!"

DANIEL CHASE

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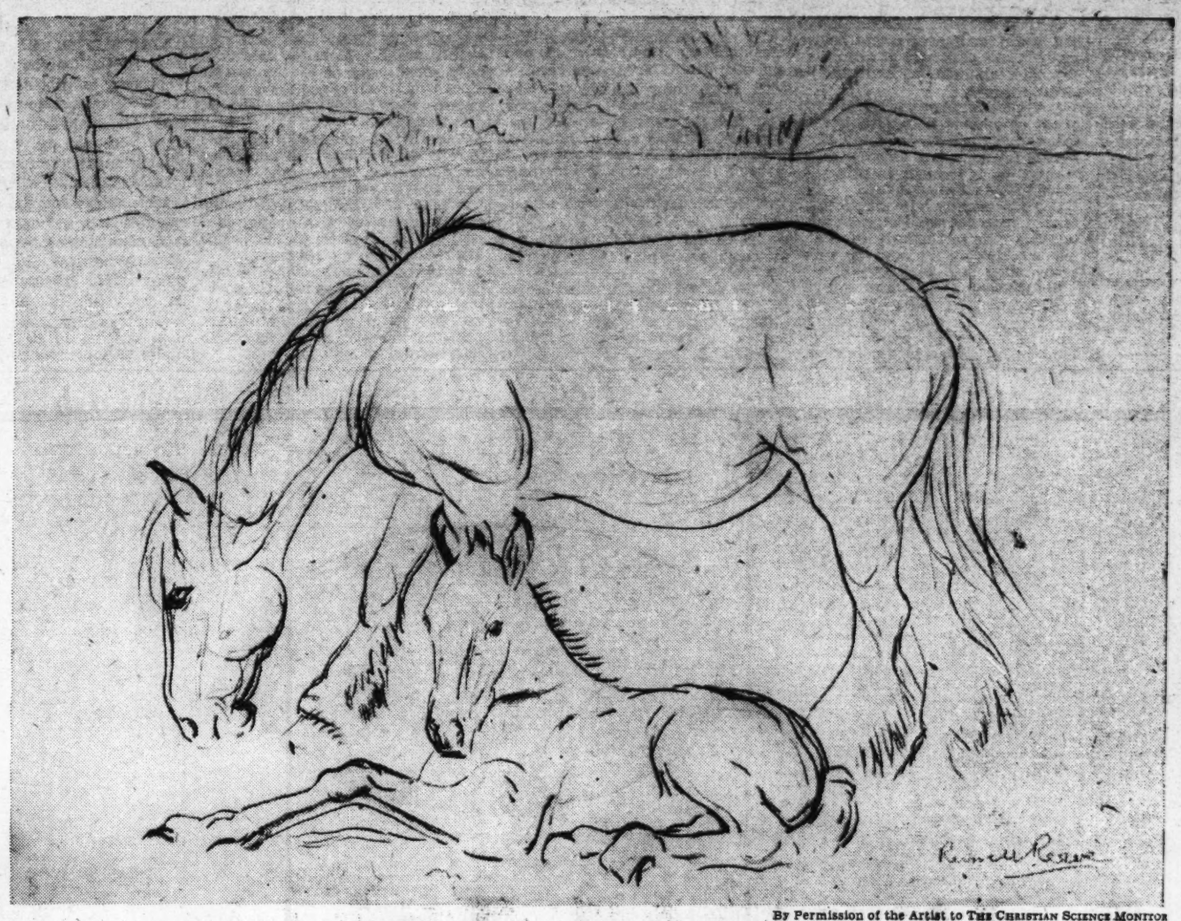

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MARE AND FOAL: *A Drawing by Russell Reeve*

MOST arguments about pictures or drawings resolve themselves ultimately into a discussion of the relative importance of form and idea, each of which has its champions among the experts and philosophers. While no great work of art can afford to dispense with either the one or the other, yet in the best examples form and idea are so intimately intertwined that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins.

Take, for example, this charming drawing, "Mare and Foal," by Russell Reeve, a young British artist as yet unknown to fame, but obviously a most accomplished interpreter of animal life. Here the idea, that is to say the artist's conception, goes beyond the mere subject, a variation, in the equine world of the perennially inspiring theme of "Mother and Child"; and also it plays its part in the interpretation of character. How cleverly the artist has distinguished between the placidity of the mare and the nervous alertness of the foal. We have only to look at the eyes of the two animals to learn how inseparable is the artist's idea of character from that form of draftsmanship by which it is expressed.

But form, in its widest sense, means more than drawing; it includes composition or that arrangement of the parts of the whole which is the essence of design. And here, in this drawing, we should note how the conception of the theme has been embellished and made attractive to the eye by the general planning and rhythmical arrangement. Note, for example, the satisfying parallels afforded by the neck of the mare, her foreleg and the foal's head; and how the hind-quarters of the foal carry on the sweeping curves begun by the mare's hind-legs. While entirely true to life and nature, this drawing is also a beautifully symmetrical geometric structure. So, in addition to its intrinsic beauty of form and expressiveness, this simple, but most accomplished, drawing gives us a good deal to think about—as good works of art always do.

FRANK RUTTER

Through a New Zealander's Eyes

ENGLISH boys, born in beautiful houses and growing up with old pictures and furniture about them, cannot realize the sensations of a New Zealander in his twenties, coming to England for the first time from the raw countries of the South.

There are few fine houses in New Zealand and little furniture which is not merely adequate and gimcrack. The landscape is as beautiful as any in the world and its contrasts are exciting. Oranges, peaches and sweet grapes ripen in the valleys of the northern island at the same time as the impish school boys of the south are making snow-men on the slopes of the hills. Some of the farm land is gentle and subdued as Sussex, with stone fences and pools of wild poppies in the hollows. But there are mountains rising nine thousand feet from the undulating plains, with flame and lava in their throats. Trees are abundant. The hills are gay with broom and honeysuckle and the wild orchids and ferns make a carpet beneath the silent arches of the forest. There is so much beauty that few New Zealanders have any wish to turn from the hills and valleys to find pleasure in pictures, sculpture, music and architecture.

The people of the new country, with their active, everyday life, have no great need for aesthetic adventures. An art gallery, a literary society and a lending library satisfy any craving for "the quiet air of delightful studies" which may be stirred when the work of the day is ended. Sometimes, however, there is a changeling in the brood. A shy brat is thrown upon the little, matter-of-fact world, to grow up wondering why he does not fit into the colonial mosaic. . . .

The English boy may sit beside Tennyson and see:

Across my garden! and the thicket stirs,
The fountain pulses high in sunnier jets,
The blackcap warbles, and the turtle purrs,
The starling claps his tiny castanets.
Still round her forehead wheels the woodland dove
And scatters on her throat the sparks of dew,
The kingcup fills her footprint, and above
Broaden the glowing isles of vernal blue.

For the colonial youngster who has not yet come to England, the poets and painters have lived in a world of which he may do no more than dream. He is confused when he looks out toward the colonial saw-mills and the butter factories, trying to obliterate them and to imagine the English scene. He is not allowed to know Constable's London from Hampstead Heath, nor the statue of Charles the First in Trafalgar Square, nor the stateliness and elegance of great country houses, like Blickling and Petworth. . . . When the awkward colonial does come to England, after years of frustration and hunger, his sensations and delight are something of which the English boy may not even be allowed to dream. . . .

If I could live my life over again, I would not demand many changes from what has already happened to me. I would not change the plan which kept me away from England for so long, because, coming home in my twenties, I have not failed to look upon almost every day I have lived here as a privilege I barely deserve.—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "Older People." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

When I Think of Autumn

WHEN I think of autumn,
I remember a green hillside
And a yellow beech tree
With the leaves falling
Like golden pennies
All around me.
And I remember
Cocquelin as Cyrano,
With children watching from the gallery,
Counting the leaves dropping
One by one
In the quiet garden.
These are the things I remember:
They are young things
And not old things.
Brown beech leaves again
Circling in a carriage drive,
Blown against the hedge.
So I would call you, Autumn,
To stay with me,
To give me your gold pennies,
To give me Cyrano's voice,
And a hoop bowling quickly down a steep driveway.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

"Go forward"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE divine command voiced by the prophet Moses when the children of Israel were halted by the seemingly impassable waters of the Red Sea, on their way out of the land of bondage, still has power to compel obedience and to put to flight doubt, hesitation, and indecision. The command was, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." To go backward meant slavery and submission to hard taskmasters; to go forward demanded courage and faith in a power unknown to the material senses. Speaking of Moses as a leader, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 200), "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

Along the journey of individual spiritual progress, the encouraging command to go forward can still be heard by those who may be trembling in the valley of decision. To awake from the bondage of enslaving conditions is one step towards spiritual freedom, and to demonstrate the way out of such conditions demands a continual going forward. The Apostle Paul, comparing his spiritual progress to a race in which the athlete keeps his eyes continually on the goal, said, "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Like many of us today, Paul had much to regret, but he wasted no time in looking backward. The spiritual light which had awakened him on the road to Damascus blotted out the mistakes of the past, and he went forward in obedience to the heavenly vision.

The understanding that man is spiritual and not material brings hope and encouragement to those who are struggling against sickness and sin—discord of every kind. In order to advance spiritually we need to understand "the grand human capacities of being," and allow no thought of fear to prevent us from claiming and proving our spiritual dominion. Through the application of the teachings of Christian Science we begin to prove, little by little, that man is the image and likeness of God, and that he has dominion over all the earth.

Various wrong conditions of thought attempt to impede our progress, but we can overcome them through the power of Truth. Among these are fear and self-pity. We may fear that we are unable to work out our problems. We may fear the past or the future. Like the Israelites of old we may believe that an impassable sea stops our progress. But there is always a way through the troubled waters if we are obedient and take the first step in denying fear and obeying the divine command to "go forward."

Self-pity may argue that our problem is more than we can bear, that no one else has such a hard road to travel. Perhaps custom, tradition, love of ease, may whisper, "It had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness."

Discouraging thoughts are false suggestions of mortal mind, which try to prevent our spiritual progress, and they can be overcome through the understanding of the allness of God, good, and the consequent powerlessness of evil.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 232) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified." Every spiritually progressive step glorifies God and blesses mankind; and that which benefits one must benefit others also. We can confer no greater benefit on those around us than to prove our own individual spiritual dominion. The knowledge of such dominion includes recognition of our neighbor's rights, and there can be no friction where there is loving obedience to divine Principle; but the kingdom of God must first be established in our own thinking if we are to be of help to our neighbor. The right way is the way not of self-will, but of obedience to divine Principle. The right way is the way Love points out; and though to material sense it may seem clouded and uncertain, this way is always clear to spiritual sense.

Mrs. Eddy wrote a New Year gift in these words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 400):

"Father-Mother good, lovingly
Thee I seek,—
Patient, meek,
In the way Thou hast,—
Be it slow or fast,
Up to Thee."

To those who have tasted the joys of spiritual victory, there can be no turning back. To go forward is the only way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Vorwärtsgehen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER göttliche Befehl, der durch den Propheten Mose an die Kinder Israel erging, als es schien, daß sie auf ihrem Wege aus dem Land der Knechtschaft durch das Rote Meer am Weiterziehen gehindert waren, hat immer noch die Kraft, Gehorsam zu erzwingen und Zweifel, Zaudern und Unentschlossenheit in die Flucht zu schlagen. Der Befehl lautete: „Sage den Kindern Israel, daß sie vorwärtsgehen" (engl. Bibel). Zurückgehen bedeutete Sklaverei und Unterwerfung unter hartherzige Fronvögte; Vorwärtsgehen erforderte Mut und Glauben an eine den materiellen Sinnen unbekannte Macht. Über Mose als Führer schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 200): „Mose förderte ein Volk bis zu der Anbetung Gottes im Geist anstatt in der Materie, und veranschaulichte die vom unsterblichen Gemüt verliehenen, großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten des Seins".

Auf dem Wege individuellen geistigen Fortschritts kann der ermutigende Befehl vorwärtszugehen immer noch von denen gehört werden, die im Tal der Entscheidung zittern mögen. Aus der Knechtschaft versklavender Zustände aufzuwachen, ist ein Schritt geistiger Freiheit entgegen, und den Weg aus solchen Zuständen heraus zu finden, erfordert beständiges Vorwärtsgehen. Der Apostel Paulus, der seinen geistigen Fortschritt mit einem Wettlauf verglich, in dem der Läufer seinen Blick beständig auf das Ziel gerichtet hält, sagte: „Eines aber sage ich: Ich vergesse, was dahinten ist, und strecke mich zu dem, das da vorne ist, und jage—nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu". Paulus hatte einst, wie so viele von uns heute, viel zu bereuen; aber er vergeudete keine Zeit mit Zurückblicken. Vor dem geistigen Licht, das ihn auf dem Wege nach Damaskus aufgeweckt hatte, verblaßten die Fehler der Vergangenheit, und er ging, der himmlischen Erleuchtung gehorsam, vorwärts.

Das Verständnis, daß der Mensch nicht materiell sondern geistig ist, bringt denen, die gegen Krankheit und Sünde—gegen Mißklang jeder Art—kämpfen, Hoffnung und Ermutigung. Um geistig vorwärtszugehen, müssen wir „die großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten des Seins" verstehen und dürfen uns durch keinen Furchtgedanken davon abhalten lassen, unsere geistige Herrschaft zu beanspruchen und zu beweisen. Durch Anwendung der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweisen wir nach und nach, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, und daß er Herrschaft über die ganze Erde hat.

Verschiedenerlei falsche Gedankenzustände suchen unsern Fortschritt aufzuhalten; aber wir können sie durch die Macht der Wahrheit überwinden. Furcht und Selbstbedauern sind solche Zustände. Wir fürchten vielleicht, daß wir unfähig seien, unsere Probleme auszuarbeiten. Wir fürchten die Vergangenheit oder die Zukunft. Wie die Israeliten vor alters glauben wohl auch wir, daß ein unwegsames Meer unsern Fortschritt aufhalte. Aber es führt immer ein Weg durch die bewegten Wasser, wenn wir gehorsam sind und den ersten Schritt machen, nämlich Furcht verneinen und das göttliche Gebot „vorwärtszugehen" befolgen.

Selbstbedauern mag uns einreden, daß unser Problem schwerer sei, als was wir ertragen können; daß niemand außer uns einen solch schwierigen Weg zu gehen habe. Vielleicht flüstern Gewohnheit, Herkommen oder Bequemlichkeit: „Es wäre uns ja besser den Ägyptern dienen, als in der Wüste sterben".

Verzagte Gedanken sind falsche Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts, die unsern geistigen Fortschritt aufzuhalten suchen. Sie können durch das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, und der daraus folgenden Machtlosigkeit des Bösen überwunden werden.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 232) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der rechte Weg gewinnt das Wegrecht, den Weg der Wahrheit und der Liebe, wodurch alle unsere Schulden gezahlt, die Menschheit gesegnet und Gott verherrlicht wird". Jeder geistig vorwärtsführende Schritt verherrlicht Gott und segnet die Menschheit; und was einen segnet, muß auch andere segnen. Wir können denen, mit denen wir verkehren, keine größere Wohltat erweisen, als unsere eigene geistige Herrschaft zu beweisen. Die Kenntnis solcher Herrschaft schließt Anerkennung der Rechte unseres Nächsten in sich; und wo liebevoller Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip herrscht, kann es keine Reibung geben. Aber das Reich Gottes muß zuerst in unserem eigenen Denken aufgerichtet werden, wenn wir unserem Nächsten eine Hilfe sein wollen. Nicht Eigenwille sondern Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip ist der rechte Weg. Der rechte Weg ist der Weg, den die Liebe weist; und obgleich er dem materiellen Sinn umwölkt und ungewiß erscheinen mag, ist er dem geistigen Sinn immer klar.

Mrs. Eddy schrieb als Neujahrsgeschenk die Worte (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 400):

„Guter Vater-Mutter, liebevoll
Suche ich Dich,—
Geduldig, sanftmütig geh' ich
Den Weg, den Du bestimmt hast,—
Sei es langsam oder schnell,
Hinauf zu Dir".

Für den, der die Freuden geistigen Sieges gekostet hat, kann es kein Zurückgehen geben. Er kann nur vorwärtsgehen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wood in November

THROUGH forest-alleys deep in leaves
November takes me. Dank earth steams
With an odor sharper and more warm
Than a... arden has. It seems

I shall not find heart's peace again
Till I have tramped to the highest knoll
And looked beyond the thinning trees
To the sea, and heard its far, faint roll.

E. L. YORDAN

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State Liquor Monopolies Serve to Keep Out Saloon; License Plan Fosters It

What are the effects on the United States of three years under the return of legalized alcoholic drink? A comprehensive survey has just been completed, with copious tables and authoritative comment. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, have extended to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *the privilege of publishing an advance summary of the report. The second of three articles follows.*

State liquor monopolies in the United States have prevented the return of saloons in some states, but in nine states having license systems, [illegible] ing, the saloon—which repealists promised never would return—is back under the name of "tavern," while in the other 25 states, return of the saloon is a growing possibility, if not already far on the way.

Only in Wyoming, the fifteenth monopoly State, has the "tavern" appeared, but Wyoming has only a wholesale monopoly, and has a form of licensing for the retail trade.

From these facts, and from the "formidable task" involved in licensing the liquor traffic, it is concluded by the authors of After Repeal that state monopoly systems are better than licensing systems when certain conditions are fulfilled.

But the conditions favoring monopoly systems, as outlined by Leonard V. Harrison and Elizabeth Laine in this first comprehensive survey of liquor administration since repeal, are far-reaching.

A state liquor monopoly, with package sale instead of sale by the drink, can be expected to succeed only when the following conditions are present, the authors declare:

Some Conditions

1. When there is a preponderant sentiment favoring exclusion of the sale of liquor by the drink for consumption on the premises.
2. When there is an active public interest in protecting the monopoly administration against political control.
3. When advocacy of the plan is primarily motivated by a desire for promotion of social welfare through strict control and not by a desire to get abundant revenue.
4. When the majority of legislators favoring the plan is sufficiently large to insure passage of a monopoly-control act without resort to political barter and compromise.

So far, these conditions have been realized most fully in states along the northern border, where the example of Canadian liquor stores has exerted a powerful influence. Of the 15 states having liquor monopolies, all but three are along or near the northern border.

The three exceptions are Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. The 12 other states with monopolies are Montana, Oregon, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

Of these 15 monopoly states, only Wyoming has "taverns" which amount to the same thing as the old saloon. Yet Wyoming has only a wholesale, not a retail, monopoly. In the eight other states where "taverns" have been permitted, there is no state monopoly, but a licensing system prevails. The license states having taverns are Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Where Difference Comes

The difference between monopolies and license systems which have sprung up since repeal, is that under a monopoly, the state alone conducts the retail sale of liquor, and sometimes, as in Wyoming, the wholesale supply. In license states, the sale of liquor is in private hands, under licenses issued by the state.

There are many variations of both the monopoly and license systems from state to state. The responsibility of states for controlling the liquor traffic is a special feature of administration since repeal, the authors point out, since before prohibition the control of liquor was largely local, and under prohibition, federal.

Had to Do Work All Over

When repeal came, the problem of regulating the liquor traffic had to be worked out all over again, and the State emerged as the central agent of control

"Despite public indifference and the lack of time in which to debate proposals for regulating the liquor traffic, the authors declare, "there was an evident disposition to experiment with new measures of control. The statute books of preprohibition days were dusted off and consulted, but everywhere significant departures from old forms of regulation were made. The result was that a number of similar new devices are threaded through the various state laws.

Some of New Devices

"Chief among these are (1) the generally adopted practice of separating the package sale of liquor from sale for consumption on the premises.

"(2) The arrangement for the sale of nonintoxicating beer on a different basis from that governing the sale of wines and spirits.

"(3) The provision that the on-premises sale of the heavier alcoholic beverages be limited to bona fide restaurants and hotels.

"(4) The requirement that licensed places be open to the view of the public without the screening devices common to the saloons of pre-prohibition days and to the speakeasies which later took their place.

"(5) Recognition of the state's responsibility for supervising the sale of liquor as contrasted to the earlier practice of placing the entire responsibility in the hands of municipal and county officials."

Among the new devices adopted in America was the state monopoly, largely modeled on Ca[illegible] tem. Of this the report [illegible]

"The widespread adoption of the monopoly form of liquor control stands out as the most striking new feature of post-repeal legislation. Of the 40 states which legalized the traffic in liquor, 15 created statewide public monopolies for selling one or more kinds of alcoholic beverages. All of the State store systems, save Wyoming, exercise the exclusive right to sell spirits at retail by the package; most of them also sell bottled wine; and a few sell the heavier bottled beers as well.

"More than 30 per cent of the entire population of the country—33,597,926, according to the census of 1930—is served by chains of state liquor stores.

"Viewed either as a departure from the traditional methods of liquor control or as an entry of direct governmental operation into a new field, the rapid spread of state liquor monopolies has not been paralleled in the history of American state governments.

"It was a venture into uncharted areas boldly conceived and swiftly executed. Within two weeks after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, four states of thoroughly diverse character — Pennsylvania, Montana, Michigan and Oregon—had provided for state liquor stores, each without knowledge of what the others were doing.

No Socialization Wedge

"The two industrial states of the populous East joined hands with two mining and agricultural states of the Far West in entering upon a commercial enterprise as a measure of social control.

"In no state, however, was there any evidence that the monopoly system was inaugurated to drive an entering wedge for the socialization of other forms of business. It was true rather that legislators feared private exploitation of the sale of liquor more than they dreaded establishing a precedent for states' entering the field of private business.

"They were chiefly concerned with effecting the strictest possible control over a socially hazardous trade which was about to emerge from a status of outlawry to legality.

No Political Ties

"The monopoly plan has not been particularly identified with either of the political parties; it has been set up by Democratic and Republican state administrations alike. Several of the sponsoring administrations have been thrown out of office but in each instance the monopoly survived the change.

"In addition to the state-wide monopoly systems which have been established, scattered counties and cities have adopted dispensary plans for the sale of liquor. Four counties in Maryland have the exclusive right to sell spirits and wine within their borders while sale in other counties and in the city of Baltimore is by private licensees.

"In North Carolina 18 counties are authorized by statute to maintain liquor dispensaries, which are the only legal outlets for the sale of spirits and wine within the state.

Gave Local Option

"The liquor-control acts of Minnesota and Wisconsin give municipalities the right, if they desire, to provide for exclusive sale of liquor within their boundaries, and a few small villages in both states have set up municipal stores. North Dakota passed an act providing for municipal stores, but it was invalidated by a referendum held in June, 1936.

"We have been at some pains to discover what motives affected the several states which adopted the monopoly system. Two principal influences are rather clearly disclosed: 1. The example furnished by the Canadian provinces. 2. The strength of anti-liquor voting sentiment within the states.

"The primary desire was to eliminate, or at least reduce, the private-profit incentive in the sale of liquor, to provide a rich new source of state revenue and to maintain a strict form of social control over the liquor business."

Teachers' Oath Law Goes Back 70 Years; Is Now in 21 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 — Teachers' oath laws are neither new nor unusual. Two states had them before the Civil War. During the World War and early post-war period seven states had laws requiring such oaths. Today only 27 states are without them.

But neither is the issue a settled one. State Government, official organ of the Council of State Governments declares that the subject will be a lively topic in 1937 legislative sessions.

Kentucky and West Virginia passed teachers oath laws before the Civil War, fearing defection of their teachers to the Confederate cause. In 1866, after the cessation of hostilities Arkansas, Missouri and Nevada joined them.

States having oaths are: Rhode Island, Ohio, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Florida, Indiana, California, Montana, North Dakota, Washington, New York, Arizona, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas and Vermont.

New U. S. Consul Takes Up Duties at Brisbane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Joseph P. Ragland, consul for the United States in Brisbane, has taken up his duties in succession to A. R. Preston. This is Mr. Ragland's first visit to Australia. He comes to Brisbane from Halifax, N. S., where he was United States Consul for the last eight years. Prior to that he was at St. John's, N. F.

The new consul said on arrival here that he was impressed with the favorable reports on Queensland made by his predecessor. He was accompanied by his son Joseph. Mrs. Ragland, her daughter and a younger son, are coming to Australia later.

Area of Oceanic Islands

Islands in the ocean cover nearly twice the area of lakes and rivers on land.

Coast Guard Planes 'Spot' Illicit Stills

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 14

CO-OPERATING with the alcohol tax unit, the coast guard has been using airplanes for almost two years to "spot" illicit stills.

Two-seater observation planes at various bases along the eastern coast have often been employed for this work, officials said yesterday in commenting on the crash of a coast guard ship at Crown Point, Ohio, while Pilot W. D. Shields was searching for illicit stills.

On several previous occasions, officials asserted, planes have been dispatched to inland states in this work.

Seeks 350-m. p. h. Car Speed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"As easy as falling off a log."

That is what Sir Malcolm Campbell, world land speed record holder, really thinks of driving at more than 300 miles an hour, as expressed to an interviewer.

And that is what he thinks, too, of the chances of Capt. George Eyston, former holder of a dozen long-distance land speed records, in an attempt he is to make to achieve a speed of 350 miles an hour.

Captain Eyston's intention is to take a new car of his own design to Bonneville salt flats in Utah and put Sir Malcolm's record up by as many miles per hour as possible.

Sir malcolmn, for many years acknowledged king of land speedsters, has retired. His great ambition was to drive at over 300 m.p.h. In September, 1935, he achieved this ambition. Now his place is vacant and Captain Eyston is making a bid to fill it for Britain.

"At the moment," Captain Eyston told the interviewer, "I cannot give details of my new car."

"I don't think George will have any trouble putting up my record," Sir Malcolm said in answer to a question. "It's as easy as falling off a log. Why if I'd really wanted to I could have taken Blue Bird up to 320. With another 500 horsepower 350 or 360 m.p.h. ought to be possible.

"If George does it I'll be the first to congratulate him. I sincerely hope he does."

"Anyway," Sir Malcolm added, "I've retired now. There's no question of my trying again whoever beats my record. But I hope it's Captain Eyston."

Low-Cost Housing Offered at Halifax To Woman Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Eng.—Designed for women who live alone, 40 flats have been constructed here, at a cost of £8000 by a group of social reformers known as Housing Improvements (Halifax), Ltd.

Entirely self-contained, these flats have a hot-water system and other communal amenities and tenants are to pay 5s. 4d. a week.

A small entrance hall leads to the main room, fitted with a single bed that will fold during the day, with kitchen and pantry adjoining.

At the opening ceremony, recently the growth of Housing Improvements (Halifax), Ltd., was traced by representatives of the Council of Social Welfare, the Soroptimist Club and Halifax Rotary Club.

Canada's Defense Program Lists Four New Air Bases on Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Improvement of the Jericho air base near Vancouver as part of Canada's national defense program on the Pacific coast is already under way, and work will soon be started on the establishment of four new bases along the coast.

The Jericho air station has been operated since war days by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and it has been the chief base for military and naval flying. About $350,000 is to be spent on renovation of the station, and several new British war planes have been ordered to be located there, under an increased personnel.

Definite location of the other proposed air stations has not been decided, but it is probable that one will be on the Queen Charlotte Islands, which would command a wide sweep of the North Pacific; a second near Prince Rupert, western terminus of the Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific); a third near Alert Bay, at the northern tip of Vancouver Island, and a fourth near Esquimalt, the chief naval base for the Canadian Government, also on Vancouver Island. The last two stations would be able to protect the routes to the port of Vancouver from the open sea.

WHO SERVES PROGRESS SERVES AMERICA!

A Record Investment in Progress

YOU are invited to view the new 1937 automobiles of the General Motors family now in the showrooms of General Motors dealers everywhere.

We believe these new cars represent a sound example of progress with stability—another stride forward in the steady march by General Motors engineers toward higher utility and outstanding value.

A significant new feature of these 1937 cars is the Unisteel Body by Fisher. An extension of the turret top principle, this advanced construction fuses top, bottom and sides of the body structure together into one single rigid unit of steel.

Safety and silence are greatly increased by this more solid construction, and important contributions are permitted to comfort, roominess, and style as well.

Refinements have also been made in the direction of a further increase in economy of operation and maintenance, and these betterments are supported by such familiar and time-tested General Motors features as knee-action, improved hydraulic brakes, the turret top and no-draft ventilation.

But progress in the way of product improvement is only secured through the coordination of many factors.

It is an accepted principle of sound industrial management that good products can only be produced by good tools, in which have been incorporated the most efficient practices known to research and engineering.

In line with this principle, and in preparation for our new 1937 production, General Motors has this year made an all-time record investment in plant modernization and for new tools, dies and machinery.

These improved facilities enable us to offer better products at the same or lower prices, which in turn should stimulate consumption and thereby provide more jobs and increased opportunities and benefits to workers.

In passing directly into the channels of trade these expenditures have stimulated employment in many lines. This is true particularly in the heavy industries where the recovery processes have hitherto lagged and where an important part of our national unemployment has centered.

This again suggests the great opportunity that exists of rebuilding America's productive facilities through replacing obsolete plants and machinery with modern equipment, thus offering a fundamental solution for the current problem of creating more jobs for more people.

It is significant, too, that the benefits of this General Motors investment in progress have not been limited to any one area, but have been spread through many parts of the country, through the establishment of new plants in many additional communities.

By such decentralizing of its manufacturing operations and thus distributing buying power to more and more communities, General Motors feels it is helpful toward the development of a more balanced national economy.

All depressions uncover opportunities of advancing the social and economic status of the community. The depression through which the world has just passed is no exception to the rule. These opportunities should be recognized as stimulants of progress. Important among them is the necessity of assuring greater stability and permanence of employment, not only from the standpoint of the human factors involved, but from the standpoint of maintaining greater continuity of purchasing power.

An important step in this direction was taken by the automotive industry last year, whereby new models were introduced in November rather than in January. The objective was more uniform sales throughout the year and consequently steadier work and increased annual earnings for the workers.

Another important step has been tempering the seasonal variations with their adverse influence on continuity of employment by the building of inventory of component parts, so far as that is practical, during periods of reduced consumer demand.

The benefits of these policies are by no means confined to the workers directly involved, but exert a favorable influence throughout the whole national economy, affecting not only the workers in many other supplying industries but the great army concerned with distribution and manufacturing as well. Thus is established a new measure of industrial progress.

The current advance of the nation toward recovery gives promise of continued good business in 1937.

To the extent that industry and the country at large move forward aggressively with sound principles as their guiding inspiration, will America attain progress with stability.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

PRESIDENT,
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1936

Recheck on WPA Payrolls to Open; Teamsters Win Their First Victory

Boston Today

WPA to Begin Check on Pay Roll

In his plan for a re-check on the 110,000 workers on the WPA pay roll in this State, in order to eliminate "chiselers" and persons not in actual need of relief, State Director Paul Edwards denied today that there would be a drop in the total or that the aim was relief curtailment. The 110,000 will be kept constant by additions from a group of 40,000 to 50,000 persons who are eligible but who have not yet been able to obtain work.

Director Edwards has sent a letter to local certifying agencies in the 355 cities and towns in Massachusetts announcing that a corps of 276 trained investigators will undertake a check of persons on the WPA pay roll to determine the need of those now actually working on projects.

It was explained that investigators were not going to pry needlessly into the private affairs of persons employed on the six federal projects under WPA direction and those on flood control work but that they would try to ascertain the need of the worker. If he proved to be a member of a family with a comfortable joint income, he would be classified as not in need of relief.

In his letter to the agencies, Director Edwards made the observation that since the enactment of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 "it has been shown that the majority of towns and cities were not adequately equipped to make the investigation of all persons on projects."

Women Hockey Players to Sail

Women hockey players from Scotland and Ireland, who played a series of international field hockey games, under auspices of the Federation of Women's Hockey Association at Philadelphia, and other matches throughout the country, sail for home tomorrow on the Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, one of two deep-water passenger liners sailing from Boston tomorrow for the British Isles.

The hockey players number 35. The players from Scotland made a tour of the Middle West, playing in Cincinnati, Richmond, Ind., Chicago and Cleveland. Those from Ireland at Northampton, Worcester, Providence and Boston. Each team is concluding its second visit to the United States. A delegation from the United States Field Hockey Association, headed by its president, Miss Gertrude Hooper, of Boston, is to attend the sailing.

Each team, consisting of 13 players and an umpire-manager, has its own cheering sections, the team from Scotland having six and the one from Ireland, two.

The Cameronia, sailing at 3 p. m. for Belfast and Glasgow, is to embark in all 156 passengers at Boston. At 3:30 p. m. the Cunard White Star liner Scythia sails for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool with 217 passengers. Passenger list of the Scythia lists the Rev. Loy A. Long, returning to his missionary station at Ahmednagar, India, with Mrs. Long and their two children.

Incoming ocean liners are delayed by gales and high seas. The United States Lines steamer American Importer, due Sunday, is expected to come Monday from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast with eight passengers for Boston. The Cunard White Star liner Laconia from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, due Sunday, is expected Tuesday afternoon with 63 passengers for Boston.

Winter Airline Service to Expand

That aviation is steadily becoming a travel medium popular in all seasons was shown today by the statement of W. Nelson Bump, district sales manager of American Airlines in Boston, that his company is planning to add schedules this winter rather than curtailing them.

On the Boston-New York route, Mr. Bump said, his company has 25 per cent more schedules in operation than a year ago while installation of 21-passenger Douglas equipment has made 39.8 per cent more seats available than last year. Mr. Bump said also that the company is adding co-pilots on the New York state service from Boston to Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo as well as on the Providence, Hartford and New Haven service to New York.

Expansion was apparently justified by American's all-time high traffic figures for the first nine months of 1935 which showed a total of 175,549 passengers flown as compared with 133,495 flown for the same period in 1935.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

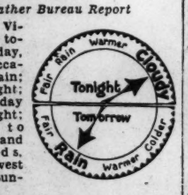
Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with occasional light rain; warmer tonight; colder late Sunday and Sunday night; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Sunday, changing to snow flurries in north portion Sunday, warmer in south portion tonight, colder Sunday and Sunday night.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Sunday, changing to snow flurries Sunday, colder in north portion tonight, colder Sunday and Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly light rain tonight, colder Sunday and Sunday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south to southwest winds becoming strong tonight and shifting to west or northwest Sunday and overcast weather probably light rain late tonight and Sunday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	40	38
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	46	42	New York	38	38
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	46	42
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	48	44
Kansas City	44	44	San Francisco	60	58
Los Angeles	66	64	Washington	34	34
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 14.
B—Minimum, Nov. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:30 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet
Sunday, 11:36 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Midshipmen View World From Inside

THE familiar recruiting slogan, "Join the Navy and See the World," was rephrased hereabouts today to "Come to the Monitor and See the World." During the forenoon there was a constant stream of midshipmen, in town for the Harvard-Navy game, spending a profitable quarter of an hour visiting the Publishing House Mapparium for a new slant on the continents and oceans they are studying at Annapolis on the outside of terrestrial globes. Instead of radiating college football whoopee—the tag given boys of their age—many of these future naval officers, quiet mannered and trim looking in white caps, white gloves and long blue Melton cloth greatcoats, chose to invest a moment of their visit to the city "seeing the world" from the inside, looking out. That's the college degree of the sailor going for a nice long row in the Public Garden on his day ashore.

Unique Fire Drill Tower Dedicated

Somerville's unique fire drill tower was dedicated at 2 o'clock this afternoon, attended by Mayor Leslie E. Knox, city officials, and firemen. The tower has been ready for the ceremony since the early part of October.

Built of red brick reclaimed from an old stable, the tower was erected by labor furnished by the Federal Government. Necessary incidentals were supplied by the city. Total costs to Somerville were less than than $1000.

Each fire company will drill at the tower at least once every two weeks, using apparatus required in combating fire. The five-story structure has a specially constructed basement in which the companies will experiment with smoke, gas and chemicals.

WPA Workers Navy Yard Guides

WPA in Massachusetts, using well over $130,000,000, has employed men on numerous educational, construction, and labor projects. Today Quincy officials disclosed one of less laborious nature, but which evidently fills a long-felt need.

When bus-loads—a dozen or so—of Quincy residents arrived at the Navy Yard in Charlestown at noon today, their guides and escorts were supplied by WPA. The Quincy people were visiting the Navy Yard to see the cruiser named for their city by Uncle Sam. The trip was arranged by WPA.

In addition to the Quincy, which recently returned from Spain, the WPA-conducted visitors inspected a number of vessels, some still under construction. The Coast Guard was represented by four boats. And the old reliable of all naval attractions, the Constitution, was in the Yard.

Animal League Fair Announced

Christmas suggestions, to meet the needs of the coming season, will be plentiful at the Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

Tables devoted to all sorts of gifts will offer household necessities, personal requisites, and novelties. One table will display exclusively gifts for men. Flower, basket and cake tables have been arranged.

Proceeds of the fair are used in the charitable work of the organization during the year.

Storm Delays Laconia Arrival

Two days late, the Cunard White Star liner, Laconia, will arrive in Boston next Tuesday afternoon, it was announced today. Bound for Boston from Liverpool, Cobh, and Galway, the ship was delayed in mid-Atlantic by retarding storms.

The Laconia was due here Sunday afternoon. When it arrives Tuesday, 63 passengers will disembark here, and 158 at New York. It is the third liner of that line to be delayed on its trip to Boston by storms during the past three weeks.

Also detained by storm, the American Shipper of the United States Lines is expected to arrive in Boston, Nov. 19. Upon breaking its rudder in the Irish Sea during a gale, the vessel was repaired at Liverpool. Passengers were sent forward by another ship.

Big Christmas Club Fund Ready at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14 (AP)—One of the largest Christmas club funds in the history of local banks will be distributed within the next few days, a check of savings banks has shown.

Boston Today

Truck Drivers Win First Victory

First victory for striking truck drivers in Boston's market district occurred today when Harry Lavine & Co., which operates four trucks and one wagon, signed an agreement with Local Number 25 of the Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union. The walkout, which has involved about 40 men employed by three trucking concerns, began early hursday morning and is expected to reach a crisis next Monday when 40 carloads of beef are added to the 25 or 28 carloads now waiting to be unloaded at Boston terminals.

The Lavine Company agreement filled all the union demands—wage scales of $30 to $34 a week, time and a half pay for overtime work and an eight-hour day. The contract lasts until Jan. 1, when a new agreement must be signed. Lavine trucks today carried large signs reading, "Signed Up."

Meanwhile this morning, John M. Sullivan, president of the union local, announced that 50 men from four unnamed companies had signed up for membership.

At 5 a. m. today a brick was tossed by an unidentified person through the windows of a truck belonging to Timothy Farrell & Co. of 91 South Market street, whose drivers are striking. In the cab were Aaron Peretsky, the driver, and Milton Peretsky, his brother. Both

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

$206,549,245 Sent Bay State by U. S.

Bookkeeping on federal monies allocated to Massachusetts up to Oct. 31:

Received, $206,549,245.

Earmarked or spent, $190,104,966.

$139,726,959 — Emergency Relief Administration and WPA.

$18,011,142—Grants to State, cities and towns through the PWA for public buildings, sewage systems, water filtering plants, etc.

$7,059,311—Grade crossing elimination and road construction under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads.

$6,534,651—To the United States Engineer Corps and used principally for the improvement and extension of facilities at the Cape Cod Canal and for the dredging and widening of the ship channel in Boston Harbor.

$12,920,600—To the Civilian Conservation Corps.

$1,055,178—The Department of Agriculture.

$4,797,126—Miscellaneous projects outside these classifications.

The allocation to Massachusetts is the sixth largest granted to any state. The bookkeeping is that of Frank A. Foy, State Director of the National Emergency Council.

October Building Jump Recorded

Stimulated by better business and working conditions, the Massachusetts building industry, in October continued at its high 1936 level with an increase in business of 16.1 per cent over the same month last year, figures released from the statistics division of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries revealed today.

The total of $3,660,721, representing the value of building applications filed in 55 municipalities in October, exceeded the 1935 October figure by $507,709. The figure also showed a $164,778 increase over the September total of $3,495,943. The increase percentage was 4.7.

The department's report showed 52.7 of the total value of October applications was for new residential building, 35.3 per cent for additions, alterations and repairs, and 12 per cent for new non-residential construction.

Building activity is still greatest in Newton where 33 applications for new homes were filed. Twenty-two such applications were filed in Worcester, while 21 were submitted in both Arlington and Brookline.

Peacock Tower Glorifies the Modern Auto

By a Staff Photographer — View of Main Hall at Boston Auto Show at Mechanics Building

Boston's Big Auto Show Is Opened

Great Crowds Flock to Mechanics Hall for View of New Cars

Swing to More Room

Automobile engineers have created an optical illusion for visitors to the thirty-fifth annual Boston Automobile show, which opened today at the Mechanics building. The cars look longer than they are and are wider than they look.

Crowds had gathered in front of Mechanics building long before the opening hour at 2 p. m. to be the first to witness the optical illusion. And as they passed through the doors into the main exhibition hall, they heard the story of how engineers had met the challenge of making cars wider, lower and roomier without resorting to tunneled floors, or on getting the increased roominess at the cost of "stubby" and "squatty" looking exteriors.

Two months ago, automotive engineers were scratching their heads over an elementary principle in automobile designing which seemed to baffle their efforts at producing cars with roomier interiors. It was fundamental that making a car look wider from the front and rear added to its low appearance, while making it look lower from the side view gave it an appearance of length.

Successfully Met

But how to make the cars wider and roomier without destroying the graceful flow and harmony of exterior lines and at the same time to make cars lower without losing much-needed head room — these problems were successfully met in automotive laboratories as indicated in the models on display today.

Modern flowing streamlines enabled the engineers to meet the challenge. Radical streamlining was not needed to create the optical illusion whereby the opening day crowd thought it saw cars that were no larger than last season. Actually, they were looking at cars that had increased luggage space, much wider doors, increased head room, more foot room, wider seats and much longer wheelbases and overall lengths.

The greatest throngs in the history of the show were anticipated today by George W. Sweet, chairman of the show committee of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association. This is automobile's year, he said, the one that manufacturers have been waiting for since 1929. But not only is this the motorist's year, he pointed out, but it is also the engineer's year since he is said to have produced more car than ever before for less money.

Flashing Array

Entering the lower floor of the main Exhibition Hall, the visitors witnessed a flashing array of broad, rounded car bodies with tapering hoods that actually came to a point at radiator grilles. But those who came into the hall with the idea of seeing the "tear-drop" car of the future went away disappointed in that one respect only. Why? Because the engineer is tactfully cognizant of what the motoring public will buy and not what it will merely gaze at with an air of bewilderment.

Still, the inevitable streamline trends are clearly visible at the show, if not too radical. Their use is confined chiefly, however, to purposes of decoration and to soften the lines of cars which, because of their enlarged seating compartments, might otherwise seem bulky and repulsive.

Visitors who stood directly in back of the average 1937 car were struck by the appearance of great room inside. One manufacturer claimed a rear luggage space of 1000 cubic inches, an increase of 200 cubic inches over the 1936 models. That is typical of all cars now shaped more than ever before along the lines of a fish. The car must plow through the air just as the fish penetrates the water with its sharp nose. And while rear ends are broad, the sweeping arc of steel tops swings down over the backs in such a manner as to wipe out impressions of awkwardness.

More Cars for Less Money

National recovery has had something to do with the sudden swing to bigger cars. Yet, in striving to satisfy public demand, supported by larger pocketbooks, the automobile industry has found it possible to offer more car than ever before for less money. Price levels have been generally scaled downward as wheel bases have been lengthened and interiors enlarged. In addition the motorist has obtained what one manufacturer advertised as "living room comfort."

The first essential to living room comfort is plenty of elbow room. Front seats are three to five inches wider than last season. One car has a front seat 55 inches wide along with rear doors five inches wider than they ever were before.

Although steel turret tops have been lowered one to two inches in practically every make of automobile, there is more head room attained by dropping the floors from three to four inches. This was made possible by hypoid gears in rear axles which have dropped the drive shaft several inches without losing ground clearance at the differential. Some engineers say that hypoid gears are quieter than the conventional spiral-bevel gears. If they are, this was a minor consideration. The main thing was—the engineers wanted more room inside the cars. And briefly, hypoid gears are nothing more than a connection between the rear axle and the drive shaft at a lower point on the ring gear than ever before.

Hypoid Gears

Packard has had hypoid gears for several years. But Packard is not overemphasizing this piece of pioneering. Automobile manufacturers let glory rest lightly on their shoulders. The modern automobile philosophy seems to recognize that progressive slogan, "all for one, one for all" to a marked degree.

More foot room is provided for drivers by recessed floors at the base of steering wheels. Triple adjustments for driving seats swing the chairs upward as they are moved forward for the shorter driver. Contrariwise, as they are pushed backward, they drop more into the reclining position required by taller operators.

"Living room comfort" also requires safety and quiet. Safety styling is a modern term that engineers have taken seriously in the building of 1937 cars. Practically every projection on the dash boards has been done away with in many models. Throttle, choke, ignition, windshield wiper and light controls have been recessed in the instrument panel. Built-in windshield defrosters promise clearer vision in all kinds of weather. Door handles have been turned inward so as not to catch on clothing.

To obtain "living room comfort" bodies are more heavily insulated against noises of the engine and the street. One special material is used as a heat absorber and sound reducer inside the seamless steel top. Engineers report that this material keeps cars cooler in summer than any previous type of insulation. These efforts at weather and noise insulation are seen leading towards the completely air-conditioned car of the future.

"Hushed" Ride

Noiseless riding or the "hushed ride" as some call it has been attained by mounting the body on rubber. In the development of the "hushed ride" a phase of television

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

The Trail of the Trailer

NOMADIC America flocked to the Boston Automobile Show today to witness an innovation in show history—a trailer display representing 25 manufacturers. "Trailer City," as the exhibition is called, is a large section on the lower floor of Exhibition Hall. Far from proving the fad that was once spoken of in jest, the trailer is accepted today as a component part of the automotive industry, with Pierce Arrow leading the other manufacturers into the field.

Trailers have a growing utilitarian aspect. If left wholly to the purchaser who wants to get away from the task of paying taxes and rent, the trailer would not have gone so far as it has. Few persons who cannot afford to pay rent can afford to buy a trailer, with all its problems of parking and getting the family man settled in the paying job he seeks. The chief attraction of the trailer is for the retired or part-time business man who wants to get away from the congestion of the city at a moment's notice or who wants to leave the office and leap into a highway home that will carry him directly to the old fishing creek without the ceremony of making hotel reservations or packing up the trunks.

But the trailer has manifold attractions. It calls to the traveling salesman, the motion picture talent, camera men, traveling shows, vacationists and business executives who must do considerable moving about. In fact, its utilitarian attraction in these respects promise more for the trailer business than its appeal to the man who cannot keep up his tax and rent payments.

The trailers reflect a progressive trend in designing and comfort rapidly paralleling that of the automobile. They have all the comforts of home from running water to electric lights and stoves. With an open market for 300,000 trailers predicted in 1937, the show is said to mark the opening of a new and prosperous era for "rolling homes."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8:15.

COLONIAL — "Ethan Frome," starring Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:30.

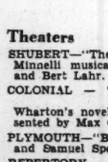
PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "36 Hours to Kill," featuring Edward E. Horton. 2, 5, 8.



METROPOLITAN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest "March of Time."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Slicker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 3:45, 6:40, 8:30.

EXETER — "Murder by an Aristocrat," with Margaret Churchill. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

UNIVERSITY — "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

BOSTON — "The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

MODERN—"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

TREMONT — "Times Square Lady," with Virginia Bruce and Robert Taylor. 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:34, 5:22, 8:25. Also "Captain January," featuring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:40, 6:38, 9:41.

UPTOWN—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. Also "36 Hours to Kill."

Music

BOSTON HYMNERS — Hymn sing. Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor. New England Conservatory of Music, 8:15. Open free to all.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING — Boston Auto Show. Open until 10 p. m. Tomorrow: 1 to 6.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY FRANK BELL, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood, in Junior High School Auditorium, Norwood, 3:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by Mischa Elman, Vladimir Padwa, accompanist. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Concert by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Eugene Conley, tenor. 2. Admission free.

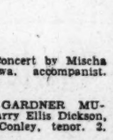
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Piano recital by Miss Bryan Sturm. Copley Square. 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM — Address on "The Roosevelt Program as a Socialist Sees It" by Norman Thomas. 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "The Significance of the Election" by Dr. Ernest Gruening, of the United States Department of the Interior. 3:30.

SYMPHONY HALL — Illustrated lecture on "Highest Up and Deepest Down" by Dr. William Beebe and Major Albert W. Stevens. 8.



WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Talk on "Hobbies" by Miss Lucy Wright. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX—First of series of 8 lectures on "Backstage with the News" by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretations of current events. How to read a newspaper. 5:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Lecture on "The Irish Literary Renaissance" by the Rev. Herbert Ritchen. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE — Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 8.

New England Mills Foster Prosperity With Pay Boosts

Textile Concerns Build Labor's Buying Power by Splitting Surpluses With Workers; Equality Sought Between North and South

Reduction of State Machinery Tax Found Bringing New Business Here

Introduction of New Equipment and Modernization of Plants Place District in Position to Meet Competition on Equal Terms

As orders for 1937 textile deliveries poured into New England, whirling millions of spindles and looms into a clattering cacophony of prosperity, it appeared to many observers that this region is emerging from the lean years with at least three of the supposedly weak gears of the industrial machine now out of the repair shop and functioning well in trial runs.

Not the least of the good blown by the depression's ill winds is the apparent willingness in New England to do something about the economic truism that if more goods are to be sold to persons in the lower income brackets those persons must be given more money with which to buy. While in former years wage increases lagged months behind periods of heavy production and were often only secured after concerted employee action, today wage increases are almost keeping pace with ascending production.

Textile Wages Advance

This is evidenced by the now almost universal advancement of textile wages in New England from 10 to 20 per cent. During the last few days many firms have announced increases in pay.

While mixed motives have been ascribed to these wage boosts—some suggesting that the concerns prefer to divide surpluses with employees rather than with a tax-hungry government—the vivid fact remains that textile producers are alert to the necessity for profit-sharing.

Among the first concerns to increase wages was the Stillwater Worsted Company, operating plants both in New England and in the South. In announcing a 20 per cent boost in pay, Austin T. Levy, president of the concern, issued a challenge to his competitors. He said that unless competitors followed he would be forced to revise his scales on Jan. 15.

"It is up to business," he said, "to establish wage scales that will support the civilization to which the nation is now committed."

Business Benefit Seen

He added that the increased pay had made his workers happy and expected that the "increased purchasing power would improve business."

The immediate effect of Mr. Levy's challenge was for a number of concerns to announce wage increases. Most of these were for 10 per cent.

Organized labor met the Stillwater announcement with doubtful feelings. It came in the midst of its own plans to open a drive for a 20 per cent increase; it also removed, or will remove if it becomes general, one of labor's chief pegs for demanding that the Federal Government regulate wages.

So rapid have been developments of the last few days, labor has scarcely had opportunity to catch its breath and survey the scene. But there still is the old question of wage differentials between the North and the South. It has been suggested that the present situation offers added spur to union organizers to redouble their efforts in the South to bring wages in the textile centers below the Mason-Dixon line up to New England levels.

Investigation Sought

Then, too, there is the question of inequality among the various wage scales in the mills. In calling this week for an investigation by the United States Department of Labor of the textile, dyeing, printing and finishing business in New England, certain members of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Printers and Finishers of America claimed the industry was on the verge of a breakdown because of unfair competitive methods.

So wages remain an item of prime importance in New England industry, but the recognition that one man's employee is another's consumer and that a responsibility for providing purchasing power rests on industry is regarded as a hopeful sign today in New England.

Another economic gear that has been in the workshop and now appears to be out is the matter of industrial taxes. Activity along this line has not been uniform in New England, but the recognition that high taxes adversely affect industry is now rather general.

Lesson of Depression

That was another lesson driven home during the depression. In Massachusetts the tax situation was so seriously hampering industry that the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association studied the Bay State as an example of what high taxes could do to business. Among other things, it was found that no less than 4,926,221 textile spindles and 31,869 looms closed down, and were either junked or shipped to the South.

The situation became so serious that the Legislature a year ago reduced the tax on machinery to $5 a $1000 of valuation. Previously, machinery had been taxed at the prevailing property tax in the city or town in which the mill was located. In Boston, for example, it was $37 a $1000, and it was proportionately high in other communities, averaging $33 a $1000.

New Firms Attracted

No more graphic demonstration of the effect of the bill could be given than the announcement com-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Ouster Powers Of Governor Keep Job Holder Alert

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The present threat by Governor Curley to force Richard D. Grant, member of the State Public Utilities Commission, into the ranks of the unemployed constitutes a development expected long ago.

When Mr. Grant served as chief secretary to the Governor during the latter's first gubernatorial year, politicians were practically counting the days until he was ousted. The Governor's appointment of Mr. Grant to the Utilities Commission thus came as a surprise, although the reasons for the appointment were obvious.

Radio

Mr. Grant's fiery tongue is his greatest weapon. Had the Governor actually discharged him last year, the expectation was that the former radio commentator would have used that tongue against the man he aided with it in the 1934 campaign. In his position as chief secretary, Mr. Grant undoubtedly gained considerable inside information which could have been used in a campaign against Mr. Curley.

This danger is not now so imminent. Unless the Governor runs for Mayor of Boston once more there is no immediate possibility of the opposition using Mr. Grant against the Governor. Even if the Governor does enter the mayoralty contest, there is some doubt whether Mr. Grant would be widely effective in a purely Boston election.

But this situation does not eliminate the expectation that Mr. Grant will set off verbal pyrotechnics the like of which has seldom been heard in these parts, if the Governor carries out his present threat.

Controversies

The Governor will have considerable support for ouster action among his close friends. "Dick" Grant has been considered a trouble maker among the Curley followers. As chief secretary he ignored the Governor's long-time friends.

His now famous "dictaphone" discovery in the Governor's house while the Governor was on a vacation trip to Hawaii did not extend his circle of friends. From the first time Mr. Grant announced the "dictaphone" discovery and claimed that Republicans had planted it in the Curley home to obtain inside information, the story was branded "hoax." The yarn resulted in Mr. Grant receiving the uncomplimentary title of "Dictaphone Dick."

Constantly Mr. Grant, as chief secretary, was causing intra-office controversies, which kept the Governor's office ever in turmoil.

His transfer to the utilities department quieted the office considerably and also quieted Mr. Grant. Since his transfer Mr. Grant has slipped definitely in the background, little, in fact nothing, having been heard from him concerning politics.

As Commissioner

Of course, his silence during the campaign, when his voice sounding against the record of Henry Cabot Lodge would have aided the Governor considerably, was not well received by the latter. It is considered a reason now for the Governor's ouster plans. The Grant tactics might also have proved effective against Thomas C. O'Brien, the Union Party candidate, who cut into Mr. Curley so badly.

Another reason is his conflict with Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the utilities commission. With the professor and Mr. Grant on the board, it was expected that utility commission decisions would be to the Governor's liking. But it is understood Mr. Grant voted "wrong" in several matters.

It is reported Mr. Grant, under the tutelage of the late Henry C. Attwill, whom Professor Murray succeeded as chairman, became more pro-utility-minded than the Governor liked.

But regardless of all these reasons, perhaps the primary purpose of the Grant ouster plans is the reward of some Curley follower whose allegiance has been more constant, or at least more vociferous, in the past campaign than Mr. Grant's.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston's Automobile Show Opens in Mechanics Hall

(Continued From Page 9)

was brought into practical use by engineers to detect sounds beyond the limitations of human hearing. The cathode ray tube, backbone of television, was used to pick up body sounds in the car and draw these sound waves on charts. By learning where the potential noises were, the engineer was able to concentrate his efforts at points that needed insulation without waiting for the customers to report the rattles later.

An immediate result of larger interiors is increased vision. Windshields are both longer and wider. In most General Motors cars windshield surfaces have been increased from 13 by 22 inches to 16 by 24 inches. Safety glass is used for all windows.

Rear windows are no longer just slits in the back. Some are almost as large as front windshields. Dome lights in many models have been dropped to a point just over the center of the rear window where they cast their rays forward instead of downward. We speak of rear windows because most of manufacturers are splitting the rear window in the center as in the average windshield.

Big-Car Trend

A big-car trend is indicated in the absence of what was not long ago expected to have been a four-cylinder renaissance this season. Only one four-cylinder car, the new Willys, aims at the potential sales field that many business men believe lies between $400 and $600 in the automobile market. These men likewise agree that nothing bigger than a four-cylinder car can get down to those levels. A marked trend toward airplane designing is revealed in the front end of the Willys.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ford rolled into the show rooms with two engines, the conventional eight and a small 60-horsepowered eight. Although new to America, the 60-horsepower engine has been used in England and France for more than one year, where manufacturers claimed marked success. This engine is primarily to give American motorists a maximum of fuel economy, Ford says. Twenty-five miles on a gallon is claimed.

The conventional Ford eight is an improved 85-horsepowered car. The body lines follow closely those of the popular Lincoln-Zephyr, which met with genuine success in the market this year. Fingertip steering lends to ease in handling. Show observers will find that one of the chief objectives in the development of the new Ford was quietness of operation. Ford also emphasizes "easy-action, safety brakes" with the "safety of steel from pedal to wheel." One third less brake pedal pressure is required, as compared with last year's braking system.

♪ ♪ ♪

The show reveals that the alertness of women buyers has become a controlling factor in the manufacture of automobiles. Her intimate understanding of style, upholstery, seating comfort and colors have had the designers scratching their heads for new ideas in refined interiors and beauty of line and color. Chrysler, for instance, went to a woman interior decorator for its ideas, Lady Mendl. As a result, buyers of Chryslers are able to choose their cars with the freedom with which they might pick the colors for a suit, hat or dress. The influence of women buyers is also evident in "safety styling" of interiors, not only for the protection of women passengers but for the safety of children. Even the rolling tops of front seats are padded like the shoulders of a football player in case of sudden stops throwing the passengers against these projections.

♪ ♪ ♪

General Motors has adopted a new policy of drawing sharp distinctions between the sixes and eights in any given line of cars. The Oldsmobile six and eight are no longer twins, but bear only a slight family resemblance. The differences are most visible in the hood and radiator designs, the eight having a honey-combed grille and the six marked by heavy horizontal chromium bars.

♪ ♪ ♪

Interesting because it was designed by airplane engineers, because it seeks to tap the lucrative four-cylinder car market, and because it has returned to full-grown proportions after the bantam type car of the last three seasons, the new Willys attracted a continuous line of show fans. The Willys was the lowest priced car on the floor, listing for $395, base price, and promising 30 to 35 miles to the gallon of gas. Its sleek lines and well-rounded hood place it emphatically in the low-price highly competitive field. It sets a pace that may even force Ford back into the four-cylinder field which Ford once monopolized by sheer merit.

♪ ♪ ♪

November shows are changing American automobile buying habits. Figures released today by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company indicate that new passenger car registrations during January, February and March of last winter reached a national total of 793,722 units as compared with 568,727 for the previous winter. This season is expected to top all figures in sales, not only for winter months but for the whole year. Buying at the Boston show is expected to emphasize the expansion of the automobile industry to a new high level in national recovery.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ford's introduction of two motors at the show is indicative of the close touch that this manufacturer keeps on the public pulse. His models are always the last to be released, not so much for special publicity as some think, but because he waits until the last dead-line before turning out what he thinks the public wants. Not until last April did Ford give any indication that he was considering a trimmed-down V-8 engine. Then a few small motor blocks were run through the plant to all intents and purposes on a production schedule. Then activity ceased for a time, only to start up again. This continued intermittently for a period of six months. And not until last month were the Ford factory workers themselves convinced that the car would be produced with a small, economy engine. Now for the first time since 1930, Ford is back in the two-motor field.

Dodge has probably gone as far as any manufacturer in the development of the "hushed ride." Dodge calls it "floating ride," a sequel to "floating power," since both incorporate the use of rubber mountings. To go into detail over Dodge's so-called accoustic triumph would require pages. Suffice it to say that Dodge car passengers, according to the claims of the dealers, are thoroughly isolated from mechanical body and road sounds which have interfered with radio reception.

♪ ♪ ♪

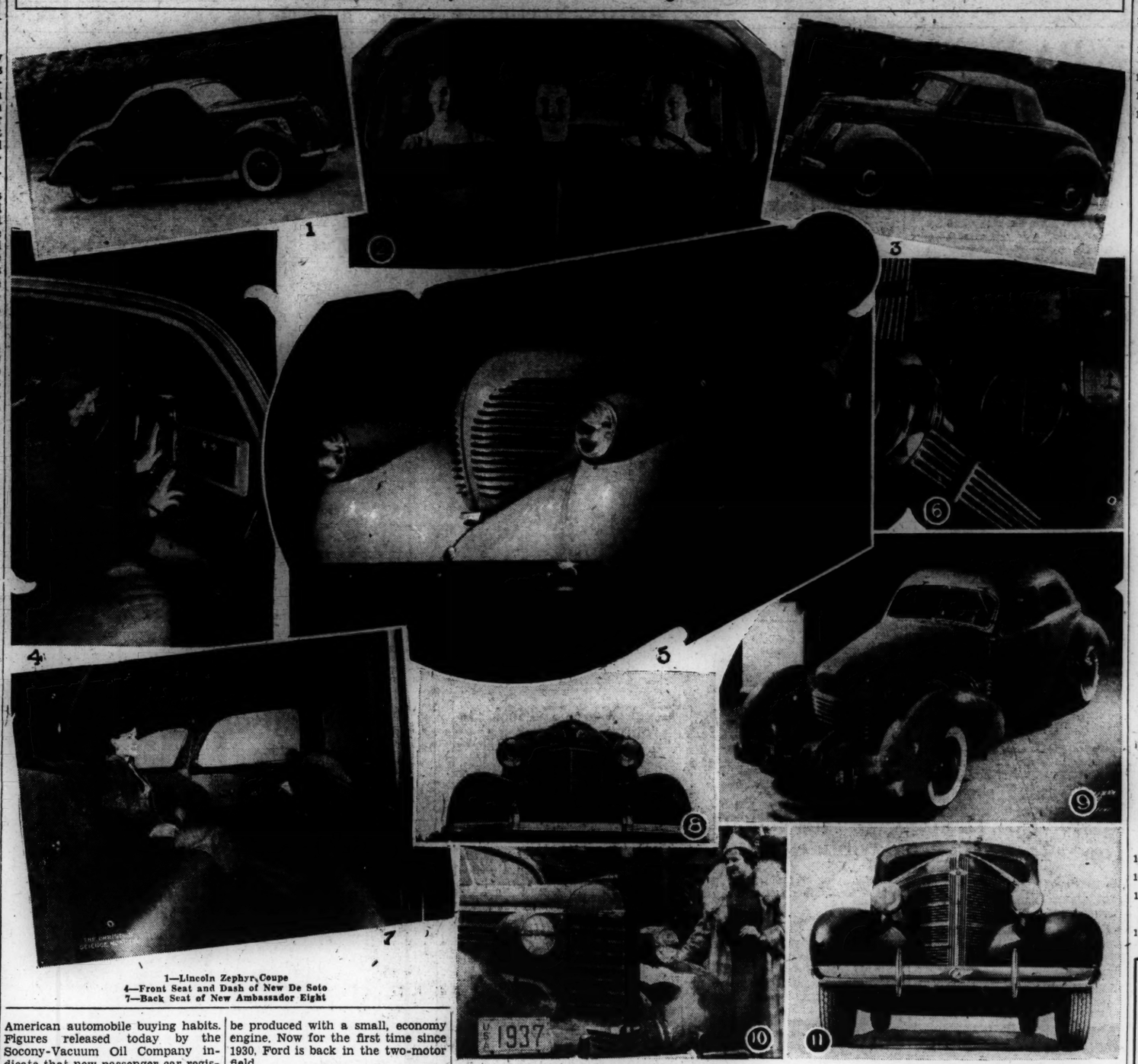
The Lincoln Zephyr has a unique panel. Instruments are grouped in the center, from which a miniature radiator grille runs from the dashboard down to the floor. The grille includes and covers the radio loudspeaker and the heater. It's worth a look.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nash has spared no energy to turn out what is without question the finest product in the company's history. One of the smartest models is the Lafayette convertible coupe in metallic blue and blue leather upholstery. Gone is the repulsive hump in the floors caused by the drive shaft. The bulb that illuminates the rear license also shines into the trunk when the cover is lifted. A red light on the dashboard warns drivers that they are using country lighting and invites them to drop the lights at points where the rays may shine in the eyes of oncoming motorists. All Nash cars are equipped with built-in windshield defrosters. A light automatically goes on when the glove compartment on the dashboard is opened.

More manufacturers have gone to the hinged-hood which swings upward from the forward end. Believe it or not, this is a step towards the inevitable rear-engined car. The bulging body centers, with tapering hoods and rounded rear ends are all designed to educate the motorist to lines that will some day mae practicable the rear-engined car.

Motordom Spreads Its Wares at Big Boston Show



1—Lincoln Zephyr Coupe
4—Front Seat and Dash of New De Soto
7—Back Seat of New Ambassador Eight

2—Dodge Sedan, Seating Three in Front
5—Front of the New Willys
8—Radiator of New Chrysler Royal
10—Front View of New Oldsmobile Six

3—New Ford Convertible Coupe
6—Dash of New Studebaker
9—New Cord 170-Horsepower Supercharged
11—Front View of New Pontiac De Luxe Eight

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Jack Shannon, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15	Pop Concert: orchestra	"Timothy Makepeace": sketch	"Puzzle Contest Scheme"	Sports and recordings
5:30	Pop Concert: orchestra	Buzzy Kountz's Orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports and recordings
5:45	Syncopators; pianist	Buzzy Kountz's Orchestra	children's program	Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15	"News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sports and recordings
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Saturday Swing Club	Message of Israel; speaker and	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward D'Anna,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Court of Common Troubles":	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
7:45	conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	informal court	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00	"Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Lenore Ulric;	Saturday Night Party: va-	Yankee Minute Men discussion
8:15	"America Dances": record	Graham McNamee; orch.	riety, with Walter O'Keefe;	of Social Security
8:30	Football Revue; Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kayser's Orch.	NBC Personnel Show; San Francisco staff program	Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Fred Jagel;	National Barn Dance: "Vic	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:15	Roy Smeck; Lopez Orch.	and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Chateau": Smith Ballew; Ed-	Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
9:45	World Theater of the Air	trio; Uncle Ezra	ward Everett Horton; Vic-	Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": Harry	Portion of "White Horse Inn"	tor Young's Orchestra;	Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
10:15	Salter's Orchestra; Edith	operetta	guest soloists	"Jazz Nocturne"
10:30	Dick; Buddy Clark; Leaders, male trio	Hildegarde, soloist; popular	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	"Symphonic Strings": con-
10:45		orchestra	Plantation: music	cert orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News: studio reports; NBC	Yankee News Service	Red Nichols's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	tenth anniversary tribute	NBC tenth anniversary tribute	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	to Music in America; sym-	to music in America; sym-	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	phony orchestra	phony orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church	American Pageant of Youth:	Natural science dramatiza-	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	tions: orchestra	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	"Symphonietta": recording	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra concert: Edwina Eustice,	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"World's Greatest Music"	contralto; Julia Glass,	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Phil Saltman, pianist	pianist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors": informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	Italian musical program; so-
1:45	loists; vocal trio	family interviews	quartet; orchestra	loists; orchestra
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Magic Key: symphony orches-	"Beneath the Surface": talk;	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15	Rosa Tentoni, soprano;	tra; Charles Laughton;	Landt Trio and White	"Deep South": recording
2:30	Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Alexander Korda; Helen	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	"Concert of Singing Stars":
2:45	Garden talk	Traubel, soprano	dramatic sketch	vocalists; organ
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:15	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Captain Diamond": sketch	soloists; orchestra	recorded concert
3:30	Barbirolli, conductor; Mar-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	"Grand Hotel": sketch	"Symphonic Hour": classical
3:45	jorie Lawrence, soprano;	Dorothy Dreslin, soprano	"Grand Hotel": sketch	recorded concert
4:00	Deems Taylor, comment't'r	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Emerson Fosdick; music	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Senator Fishface and Prof.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Barbirolli, conductor	Figgsbottle": comedy	organ and violinist	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse resents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"East Lynne"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"East Lynne"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; contest	National amateur hour; Benny	Fraternity House Party
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	"Guess Who?" contest	Rubin; orchestra	Political speaker (D)
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life":
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	News; speaker	Mobilization for Human	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	Musical program	Needs; talk; orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard":
7:30	Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; special fea-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	piano; orchestra; talk
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	tures; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	NBC tenth anniversary pro-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Music for Dancing"
8:15	concert orchestra	gram; NBC Symphony Orch.	ander, director	Brusiloff's Orch.; soloists
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakkas;	concert, Frank Black, con-	Good Will Court, A. L. Alex-	"Jewels of the Madonna"
8:45	Bobby Breen; orchestra	ductor	ander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna"
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Jose	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Organ recital
9:15	Iturbi, pianist; symphony	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Pop Concert, with Frankie
9:30	orchestra, Alexander	rieties; Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Smallens, conductor	mona; King's Men	Music: soloists; orchestra	Special program
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	"Carnegie Hall of the Air":	Special program
10:15	"Community Sing"	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	John Charles Thomas, bari-	"Moonlight Sonata"
10:30	"Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago": song	tone; symphony orchestra,	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
10:45	Kaltenborn Edits the News	dramatization	Erno Rapee, conductor	Little Jack Little's Orchestra

Hymn-Singers Plan Series of Meetings

A series of seven "hymn sings" has been announced by the Boston Hymners, a small choral group at Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, beginning at 8:15 tonight and continuing through the winter. Beside demonstrating hymn-singing as an art, the Hymners will encourage the singing of hymns by their audiences, develop a better understanding of hymn music and show how "hard" hymns can be made easy.

The group is under the direction of Miss Jessie Dodd and consists of nine singers—a double quartet and soprano soloist. Subsequent programs will be held on Dec. 8, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, March 2 and 30, April 27. The first "sing" is open to the public free of charge.

Pecans Authentic in 1520

The first authenticated record of the existence of pecans is that of the Spanish explorer, Cabeza de Vaca, who in 1520 mentioned "Texas walnuts" in a letter to his king.

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.
11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh," the Gospel singer.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Debussy recital, E. Robert Schmitz.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.
8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Lily Pons and Adolphe Menjou in Noel Coward's "Conversational Piece."
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Radio Forum: "Looking Ahead," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Choir.

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26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Mills Granting Pay Increases In Step to Boom Prosperity

(Continued From Page 9)

ing yesterday from Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long that between 300 and 400 new plants have been attracted here during the last year and that inquiries have been received from hundreds more.

The increased business in the State is expected to more than offset the $4,000,000 in state revenues lost by the tax limit law.

In step with the new industry and pervading the old is the third repaired economic gear. It is the modernization of plants and machinery. Although exact figures on this phase have not been compiled, it has been noted that among the busiest plants are those which manufacture new machinery.

The depression taught mill owners that post-Civil War machinery and mansard factory buildings were no match for the modern, vertical plants of the South.

Building New Plants

As a result, those firms which can afford it are building the new style factory which lifts the cotton bale to the top of the factory, dropping the material through various mechanical processes through the building, until it emerges as gingham, denim, or, as is more frequent these days, one of the lighter new cotton materials.

This renaissance in New England is not regarded as a passing thing by most observers. It is notable that demands for print cloths and yarn fabrics are at the highest point since November, 1929. Most of the mills report they are well sold into 1937, assuring steady employment for some time.

With the Roosevelt Administration retained, it is expected that cotton production will be controlled or curtailed, guaranteeing continued rising prices for the factory output. With these prospects and with the lessons of the past still sharp in memory, New England faces the immediate future with full expectations of halcyon days ahead.

Wage Increases

New England firms announcing wage increases today include:

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 14 (AP)—Notice of 10 per cent wage increases greeted at least 3500 workers in 11 Maine textile mills today.

At the Cabot Mills, Brunswick, the increase was effective immediately for 850 cotton textile workers, and officials estimated it would increase the weekly pay roll by $1500.

All the other mills produce woolens, and in each the raise will be effective Nov. 23.

Six were units of the American Woolen Company. Their locations, and the number of employees affected, were: Skowhegan, 700; Madison and North Vassalboro, 400 each; Pittsfield, 300; Fairfield, 250; Oldtown, 150.

The Deering-Milliken Company announced increases in three mills. They were the Cowan mill, Lewiston, with 200 workers; the Farnsworth mill, Lisbon Center, and the Madison mill, Madison. Officials did not divulge the number affected in the latter two. The Cascade Woolen Company, Oakland, employs about 225.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—More than 1000 local textile workers will benefit from wage increases announced by two mills here. The Berkshire Woolen Co. increase of 10 per cent will affect over 600 workers and will mean a rise of $1500 in the weekly pay roll, according to Denis T. Noonan, president.

The Elmvale Worsted Co. increase, also of 10 per cent, will affect 400 employees and will boost the weekly payroll by $750.

SMITHFIELD, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Esmond Mills, manufacturers of cotton and woolen textiles, has posted notices of a 10 per cent wage increase, effective Nov. 23. About 1125 employees will be affected.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, controlling five mills in Central Massachusetts employing now about 1200, today announced a 10 per cent wage increase unofficially totaling above $100,000 annually.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Es Worsted Company, employing 1200, announced a 10 per cent wage increase aggregating $120,000 annually.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Bell Company, woolen and worsted manufacturers, has announced a 10 per cent increase in wages for its 790 employees, a total increase of $150,000 annually.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Viscoloid plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company has announced a wage increase of approximately 7 per cent, affecting 11,000. While the company did not estimate the aggregate, officials said it would be above $15,000 weekly. The company manufactures safety glass and cellulose products.

MILLBURY, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Mayo Woolen mill, employing 400, yesterday posted notice of an indeterminate wage increase.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—John Quinn Jr., president of the Swift River Woolen Company Inc., of Westerly and Stafford Springs, Conn., yesterday announced a 10 per cent wage increase, effective Nov. 23. About 500 employees are affected.

MEDWAY, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Plants in Medway and West Medway announced today 10 per cent wage increases effective Nov. 23 for approximately 330 employees. The concerns are the Fabyan Woolen Company, employing 200, and Medway Mills., Inc., employing 130.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 14 (AP)—Officials of the Davis and Furber Machine Co., announced today an "upward revision" of wages, effective Nov. 23, for 600 employees.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penna., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Phoenix Iron Co. announced an increase in hourly wage rates today for its 1200 employees. All hourly wages will be increased 5½ cents with the exception of common labor which was increased from 42.9 to 46.5 cents an hour. The company made a flat 10 per cent wage increase in July.

BOSTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Nashua Manufacturing Company of Nashua, N. H., today announced a general wage increase for the cotton textile company's 3500 Nashua employees to be effective Nov. 30. The rate of increase was not announced.

Truck Drivers' Win First Victory

(Continued from Page 9)

are sons of James Peretsky, a business associate of Mr. Farrell. The brick crashed through both side windows of the truck (without hitting either occupant) as it turned into South Market street from Atlantic avenue. Police on hand could not discover the thrower, who disappeared into the crowd.

Last night an unidentified person, said to be a strikebreaker, was pulled from the cab of a truck and partially undressed before he escaped.

Twelve striking employees of W. J. Veinnotte, who does the trucking for Chamberlain & Co., largest firm affected, were fired when they came to collect wages for the first two days of the week this morning. Mr. Veinnotte hires the drivers and operates the trucks while the Chamberlain firm pays the wages. The men said they received about $8 each for 28-hours work, which is less than 30 cents an hour.

Joseph Lempassie of Cambridge, one of Mr. Veinnotte's drivers, received instead of payment a receipt for $16.23 and a bill for $1.24 due the Chamberlain company, who claimed that a box of pork valued at $11.47 had not been delivered by the driver. Mr. Lempassie declared that the pork, supposed to have been received in a carload of beef, was not there.

Strikers were said to be planning a meeting for later this afternoon to plan strategy for the coming week. Union officials state the number of men now actually on strike at 32. Nine were said to have gone back to their jobs with the Lavine firm this morning.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AFTER undergoing several alterations, the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixth pair of concerts (Nov. 13-14) finally appeared as follows: Vivaldi, "La Primavera," Concerto No. 1, from "The Four Seasons," edited by Bernardino Molinari; Satie, "Gymnopédies," orchestrated by Debussy; Mendelssohn, Scherzo in G minor from the Octet, op. 20, arranged for orchestra by the composer; Josten, Symphony in F; Franck, Symphony in D minor.

The Vivaldi item had its first performance at these concerts, and the Josten Symphony its first hearing anywhere. Commander Koussevitzky conducted except in the Josten Symphony, which was introduced by its composer.

Mr. Josten is professor of music at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., where he has attracted attention by his revivals of operas by Monteverdi and Handel. Two other works of his, "Jungle," and a Concerto Sacro for string orchestra and piano, have been played at concerts of the Boston orchestra.

This Symphony in F is built on a theme consisting of two motifs of four notes each. It is a short work in three movements, the first and last in sonata form and the middle one in rondo form. In style it is related to the composer's Concerto Sacro; that is, it imposes modernist harmonies and rhythms upon a classic form. It is, of course, clearly designed and competently made, by a light which seems to have been cast by the study lamp rather than by the fire of inspiration.

Satie's study lamp burned in distant and different surroundings, but it was still a study lamp. Its odor was apparent after the fresh breeze of Vivaldi's inspiration, just as that of Mr. Josten's wick was after Mendelssohn. Vivaldi's imagery may seem naïve to us today, but there can be no question of his originality. These pages of his contain music of an exquisite loveliness. We may say that Satie is to him as Louis David to Duccio.

Dr. Koussevitzky succeeded again in revitalizing the Franck Symphony. It is really extraordinary how his emotional, dramatic readings keep it alive. He rules out sentimentality, plays up the strong points, enhances the passages of mystery and wonder. The orchestra played gloriously for him in this as in the earlier numbers. The string tone in particular sounds more marvelous than ever after hearing string choirs less full-bodied and glowing.

L. A. S.

Gov. Hoffman Talks in Boston

It was a very genial Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, who appeared before the 76 Club of Boston yesterday and described himself as "an amateur missionary in behalf of the facts of life."

"I know some and am learning more," he continued in humorous vein. "My only educational degree is that of the fellowship of burned fingers in the University of Experience. Fate, circumstances and, I suppose, my own ambition and natural bent threw me into the business of government early in life."

Possibly referring to the stir aroused by his activities in the Hauptmann case, Governor Hoffman said, "I have drawn upon myself a lot of vocal and printed criticism by this habit of insisting on the facts of life. I have been read out of my party, I have been interred in my political grave times without number and have spent altogether too much of my time climbing out of political doghouses.

"The only real comfort I get out of politics is the apparently reliable habit of a majority of the people of New Jersey in voting for me whenever I appear as a candidate.

"Maybe that is public confidence, maybe it is general curiosity to see what I'll do next. Maybe it is discontent with the promisers of miracles. Whatever it is, I like it."

Taking a more serious tack, the Governor asserted that "Americans at present are in a dangerous collective state of mind.

"We have become too generous with other people's money," he warned. "We have been led to forget a lot of homely and unappetizing, but definitely established facts.

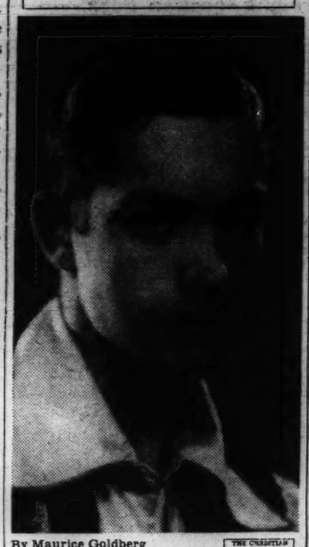
"First, there is no source of profit except work. There is no source of income but profit. Wages cannot be paid out of deficits in private business.

"Second, there is no source of governmental revenue except the profits of the private citizen, earned in private business.

"Third, when we borrow as communities we go in pawn ourselves. If we pay the bonds, we find both the principal and interest in our pockets and nowhere else. If we repudiate these bonds, we pay through the losses of our banks, insurance companies and private investors.

"Fourth, that the last fact is one of the penalties of freedom. It is evidence that we are the government—and that we pay the costs as well as enjoy the benefits of that condition."

Grade A



By Maurice Goldberg

Paul Haakon

Ballet Dancer Now Appearing in "The Show Is On," at the Shubert Theater

New Motion Pictures

"THREE Men on a Horse," the Holm-Abbott farce hit of the past several seasons, came to the screen of the Metropolitan Theater yesterday in a version which, although it does not keep the audience roaring continuously, maintains a fairly high laugh average. Besides leaving the original fairly well intact—barring, of course, the coarser jokes of the stage play—Warner Brothers have cast it with a shrewd eye to comedy results.

The timid writer of greeting cards who picks the winners with uncanny accuracy is played for all he is worth by Frank McHugh. Joan Blondell as the sweetheart of the chief race track tout has a grand time, while Allen Jenkins, Sam Levene and Teddy Hart are naturals for the three gamblers. Guy Kibbee blusters as the greeting card magnate and Carol Hughes, Edgar Kennedy and Paul Harvey contribute to the rowdy goings on.

Molly Picon, the well-known song "stylist," is back with her rather distinctive type of singing and is in top form. Five girl jugglers, a harmonica swing band, some chorus dance routines and an amusing tumbling act are the chief items on the stage show.

J. D. B.

Social Security Pays for Itself Director Argues

Payments under the Social Security Act will not mean any additional costs to be levied out of the pocketbooks of Americans, said Louis Resnick, director of informational service for the Federal Social Security Board, in his discussion of the act yesterday before the monthly meeting of the publicity division of the Boston Council of Social Agencies at the Twentieth Century Club. In other ways, he explained, we have had to pay the costs of loss of wages by the unemployed and of destitution on the part of the aged.

"We are getting splendid co-operation from business firms, labor unions and insurance companies," Mr. Resnick declared. "Some might think it strange that insurance companies would be in sympathy with the act and co-operate in carrying out its provisions, but they recognize that the operation of the Social Security Act will educate more people to the need and value of insurance and really help the insurance business."

Massachusetts, he added, is one of the states taking full advantage of the provisions for unemployment compensation and public assistance, by reason of the fact that it has laws and plans approved by the Social Security board.

"Low wages, unemployment, accidents, the displacement of men by machines, the increasing and often unwarranted tendency to give preference in employment to younger men and women, and the shifting of population from country to city—all these contribute to the un-security of the American worker," Mr. Resnick said.

Behind the Microphone

Sunday will be a dramatic occasion for the National Broadcasting Company, for on that day 10 years ago it began network radiocasting. For tomorrow, NBC apparently has literally "hoarded" a number of events and will use the day to launch a number of special anniversary features under its own auspices, by some of its sponsors and by other unofficial events.

First tribute to NBC, Sunday, comes at 9 a. m. in the form of a relay shortwave program from other nations of the world. This will be heard, as far as practicable, over NBC's Red and Blue networks combining a total of 102 stations. Ten nations will co-operate in putting on programs and a group of foreign radiocasting officials which NBC brought to the country recently will listen to the program at Radio City.

Other tributes to NBC will come on the Music Hall period at 12:30 p. m. over WBZ, which will be dedicated to the tenth anniversary. The Magic Key period at 3 p. m. over WBZ, will present John B. Kennedy reading a special anniversary tribute to NBC. In the "1847 Musical Camera" period at 4:30 p. m. on the Red network, the original hand chime which used to announce the hour, half and quarter periods will be struck. Today the announcers merely press a button and the interval chime plays. Actually it is no longer a chime but an adaptation of the music box idea amplified electrically for network purposes.

NBC's own celebration comes at 8 p. m. over the Blue network, through WBZ, when Frank Black will conduct the NBC Symphony orchestra in a concert of modern music which will refer to the various activities of NBC. For instance Robert Russell Bennett's "Hollywood" will be given its premiere. This work, of course, has reference to the great number of Hollywood programs radiocast by NBC. Another composition will be Hans Spialek's "Sinfonietta" which is dedicated to Frank Black. Finally Ferde Grofe's "Symphony in Steel" which has been heard once before, will be played. Those who have seen the towering shaft of the RCA building at Radio City cannot miss the allusion here.

At the same time listeners to WJZ, New York, not only locally in New York and New Jersey, but also in New England should notice an appreciable difference in the signal. For on Sunday evening the new antenna mast of WJZ will be put in operation. This slender 700-foot shaft is located at Bound Brook, N. J., is easily located at night by the string of lights and flashing beacon mounted on top. It is said that the light from the top of the mast should be visible in Philadelphia in good weather.

Finally NBC will announce the long-awaited winners of its children's program contest at 10:30 p. m. over the Blue network through WBZ. In an effort to develop new juvenile programs NBC invited numerous authors to create children's periods for suitable awards. Six scripts will be announced in this period and shortly thereafter each of the prize winners will be performed or dramatized as the case may be, over NBC networks.

A. D. H.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A scedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local

Discontinued

Vermont

Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Dewey-Manila, Napoleon-Austerlitz, Nelson-Trafalgar, Marlborough-Blenheim, Leonidas-Thermopylae, Lee-Gettsburg, Joan of Arc-Orleans, Hannibal-Cannae, Black Prince-Crecy, Alexander-Arbela.

2. Morning, Moaning, Meaning Leaning, Learing, Searing, Sparing, Smaring, Smering, Omering, Omening, Ovening, Evening. (Tricky words!)

3. 612
506
794
1912

These answers were inadvertently omitted Thursday.

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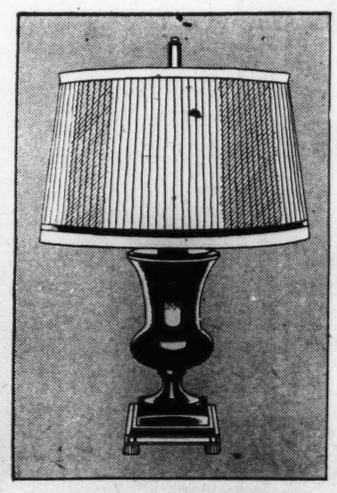
The shade is wide at the bottom to spread the light over your work and eliminate shadows, open at top for indirect reflection of the light and lined in white to attain maximum direct reflection of light.



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The Library As Host

Offers Rich Feast For Book Week Guests

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOOK WEEK is the annual time when mothers and fathers, boys and girls, teachers and librarians put their heads together to figure out just which book would be the best for the "Christmas stocking." It is a time (Book Week is Nov. 15-21) for introducing new books to young folks and for reviving interest in old ones.

Libraries usually blossom into special exhibits and displays as new-jacketed books swing round on revolving wheels or smile on special bulletin boards with all of the glamour and suspense of a country fair. It is the week when characters actually step out of their volumes to disport themselves in plays given by boys and girls costumed as Alice Heidi, Peter Pan, Tom Sawyer, Sally in New England, Lucinda in Texas, Hank and Hetty in the Blue Ridge Mountains rival Debby Moreland and the children of the covered wagon in their attractiveness. Books of historical fiction, books on furniture, silver, weaving, and other crafts are equally appealing.

It is a kind of revival week in the library when grown-ups come to browse around and get ideas for their Christmas shopping list. Librarians and parents join hands to talk over what might be the best book for the son and daughter to own and to cherish in his own library.

"The Modern World for Young Readers," being the theme of this year's book week, perhaps parents can ferrit out some solution for starting their children on the right literary track, or can even achieve the more difficult task of inducing them to read at all.

Whole Family Interested

"I can't get my children to read the books I used to like," one mother complained to a librarian. "I can remember how we pored over Dickens and Thackeray. In fact, the whole family read them and talked about them."

"That's just the point," the librarian answered. "When the whole family again takes up the habit of reading aloud in the evening and of talking about books, the children will become more interested."

"But Elizabeth has so many other things to do," the mother sighed. "She has her music lessons, her little clubs, the movies and radio."

It's true that modern activities have cut in on the child's time. But the interesting sign of the times is that family reading really is coming back. Books for the family to read aloud are steadily increasing in demand, according to reports from the American Library Association. Libraries in Illinois, California, New York, and Iowa have reported that the old days when the family gathered around the fireside to listen to father read stories of adventure, biography, and literary classics are coming back.

"Add more humor to your family reading," advises a knowing librarian who has spent years talking to parents and hearing their problems with children in guiding their reading habits. As a sample she suggests "Ferdinand," a delightful bit of absurdity about a bull which wouldn't fight.

"Honk, the Moose" is another fine book to induce a good laugh around the family circle. An appreciative father as well as his five year old daughter will ripple with laughter over the absurd situations when two boys on the Minnesota range find a moose in the stable. This sharing in the family experience of reading is quite a need of the hour, many librarians feel.

Good Neighbors

"As real as the neighbors next door" are the book friends listed in libraries. Lists to fit every need are there. Books of "fun and nonsense," stories of courage for the over sensitive, books to evoke sympathetic response to animals, books on great men, books of all kinds.

For the curious, inquiring boys and girls "The Story of Steam" (by Anne Coolidge and Anthony di Bona) explains how steam comes out of the teakettle and how it is put to work. The "Airplane Book" (by William Pryor) is one of the favorite transportation stories. "Board the Air Liner' (by John J. Floherty) describes a camera trip with the transport planes, "Away Goes Sally" (by Elizabeth Coatsworth) describes how Sally and all the family go from Massachusetts to Maine in a trailer on sled runners. "Little Eva in Old Russia" (by Irina Skariatina) is an account of the life of a real little girl in Russia before the Revolution. "Norwegian Family" (by Marie Hamsun) is a genuine story full of adventure on the farm and in the modern city of Oslo.

"Sung Under the Silver Umbrella," a collection of poems carefully chosen by the Association of Childhood Education, includes poems by modern writers as well as some old favorites.

Vocations Introduced

Recently, in some of the books of fiction for older young folks, vocations have been introduced. In "Marian-Martha," for instance, two girls are spurred on to choose library work as their profession. "Peggy Covers the News" introduces the journalistic career.

Other late books for the teen age are found in the new book lists. They include "Winterbound" (by Margery Bianco) in which unexpected responsibilities are met by two daughters of the Ellis family during their first winter on a Connecticut farm. "The Codfish Musket" (by Agnes Danforth Hewes) describes American life and the expansion of the country under Jefferson and the part played in it by Dan Boit of Boston. "Audubon" (by Constance Rourke) gives the life of the famous scientist and artist handsomely illustrated with reproductions of his work. "Houses in America" (by Ethel and Thomas Robinson) indicates the diversified life of America as expressed in the dwellings of her people.

"How to Play Better Baseball" (by R. H. Barbour), is noted as an up-to-date book that "every boy will read." "Out of the Test Tube" is a glamorous account of the many uses that are made of sulphur, radium and other chemicals in modern life. "Behind the Show Window" (by Jeanette Eaton) discusses the things we buy—food, clothing, electric bulbs, and so on, telling where they come from.

New Day for Louisiana

For some 400,000 children in the State of Louisiana this will probably be the best Book Week they have ever had. Down there the children have been practically without good reading material. But the state Legislature recently voted $200,000 to be spent just for books for school children. Soon the boys and girls will be reading "Little Women," "Tom Sawyer," "Boys' Life of Edison," instead of the former meager supply of farmers' bulletins, "Messages of the President" and "The War of the Rebellion."

This appeal of the libraries to state legislatures for aid is the most recent solution for doing something about the depleted bookshelves, increased calls, and lack of funds. As a matter of fact, libraries have been having a very frugal time of it. The main source of revenue for most libraries has been real estate, but this avenue is being limited by legislation. City councils, consequently, have been looking about for some other source only to find that the income tax, sales tax, gasoline tax, occupation tax, and inheritance tax have been pre-empted by the State or Federal Government.

The only way out, as librarians see it, is to ask the state Legislature to go down into its jeans to help. This method has already worked in Illinois, Louisiana, and Ohio. For the next legislative sessions in North Carolina, Washington, Idaho, Tennessee and Texas library bills are now being prepared. In eight additional states the question of state aid for libraries is on the agenda.

When the Books Come In

What happens when libraries, struggling along on a shoe string, are suddenly given money by the state for new books? An inspiring picture of what took place when the Illinois Legislature voted $600,000 for library books over the state tells the story. In the Chicago Public Library, for instance, four long years had rolled around since the last new book had been purchased. In the meantime, the political, commercial, and business world had changed. Old industrial methods had been out-moded. New machines in industry had taken the place of old ones. Thousands of people needed re-training.

Men and women almost stood waiting when they heard the new books were coming. A college man asked for new formulae for mixing materials for crayons. He had just landed a new position, he said, but so many changes had taken place in this industry that only the most recent editions could help him. A girl who had just found a job making salads in a restaurant was asking the librarian, "Please, do you have a cookbook which will tell me how to make salad dressings in large quantities? I can do it at home but when I multiply the amounts it doesn't come out right." A workman wanted technical information on the application of gold leaf. Others were asking for short story writing guides and the latest advice on writing for the radio.

Books on the new processes in electroplating, lithographing, enameling and mixing lacquers were snatched up quickly. Volumes which now are constantly changing hands include "Air Conditioning" by Moyer and Fittz, "Household Refrigeration" by Hull, "American Diesel Engines" by Morrison, "Automobile Handbook" by Dyke, "Radio Handbook" by Moyer, and others on chemical formulae and commercial photography.

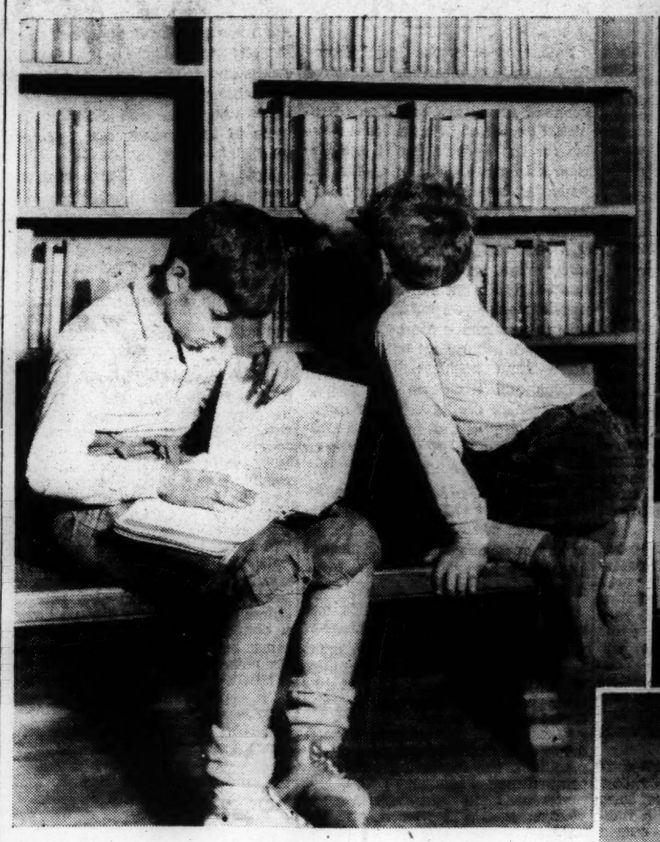
Keeping Up On Things

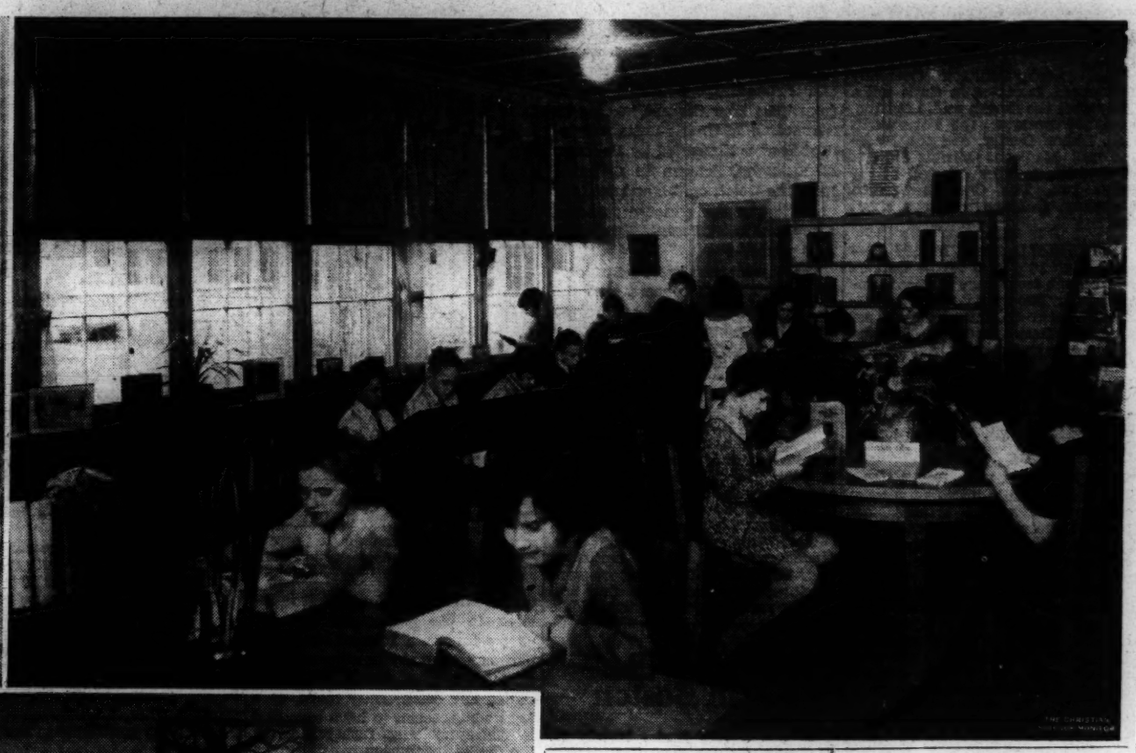
But not all of the people were job seekers. Some of them had awakened to the fact that outside their own little world of going to the office and coming home again significant changes were taking place.

"Can you help me choose a course of books so that I can catch up with what is happening?" a well-educated man confided to one librarian. "I have been so confined to my work that I haven't kept up with the economic and political trends."

Many people like him inquire for last-minute information on economics, politics, the physical world, international relations. A surprising number of men and women have become enormously interested in the stars, planets, power of the Supreme Court, the Constitution, security, and world affairs.

And not to forget the children. When the new books arrived for them as the result of the state appropriation, they were overjoyed with all of the new titles, newly published, which they had never seen before. In one Chicago branch library, youngsters stayed away from the movies on Saturday afternoon, the first day that the new books were to be checked out. Though only one new book was allowed to a customer, 700 traveled home with the boys and girls that afternoon.





Lewes W. Hine; Courtesy of the American Library Association

Upper Row: Left—Children Should Have the Fun and Experience of Browsing. Open Shelves Full of Books Offer Unfailing Opportunities for Adventure. Right—School Library Housed in a Portable Building Furnished by the School Board, and Part of the Public Library System of Lima, Ohio. Below—Around the Fireplace in the Junior Room of a Branch Library, Cleveland, Ohio

Books for Small Tots

Never Too Early to Introduce a Child to Them

First of Three Saturday Articles on Children's Reading

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

"IT WILL be time enough to think about books for Peter and Joan when they can read for themselves," remarked a young mother, with evident relief, as she strolled with a friend through the well-stocked children's department of an up-to-date bookstore.

"If you wait until then you will miss an experience that may not come your way again," her companion replied quickly, stopping beside a table to turn the beautifully illustrated pages of one of the new picture books. "It will be almost too late to accomplish when Peter and Joan are half grown what you might do if you start earlier."

Her remark may seem exaggerated to those who do not know much about small children, but anyone who has had experience with children and their books will recognize the truth of it. If we are content to let children's acquaintance with books be a haphazard experience until they reach high school age—when for various reasons we may feel we should keep an eye on their reading—we are robbing them and ourselves of a special privilege.

Meeting Request For a Story

A young child's request for "a story" is the expression of a desire that is a natural part of its development. Stories are the simple and natural way through which a child's world is enlarged to include things outside the limited circle of its own daily contacts.

Fortunate is the child who can be sure of having its "Tell me a story, please," met with a good tale. But few adults have the gift or the training for telling stories simply and well. Here it is that the fine crop of well-illustrated books for small children fills a definite need.

If we imagine that the picture-book stage is just a fleeting experience through which a child passes almost unconsciously and soon forgets, let us take a look at the bookshelves of some of our own grown-up friends and see what they reveal. We may be surprised at the number of well-thumbed copies of Mother Goose, the Kate Greenaway, Caldecott and Leslie Brooks picture books and other nursery favorites of a generation or two ago which now sit proudly on the bookshelves of their owners—in quiet neighborliness with volumes on history, economics and adult fiction.

A girl just past college age was preparing to go away from home to live, when the natural question arose as to what books she should take with her.

Old Favorites

"Where is my Alice in Wonderland?" was her first question as she walked toward the bookshelves. The book—a de luxe edition with the original Tenniel illustrations — was soon ferreted out from a lower shelf of the bookcase where the larger volumes fitted best. It had been a cherished possession ever since she found it among her Christmas gifts when she was five years old, and had never found its way to the attic with other less absorbing and therefore discarded volumes.

On the bookshelves of her sister, now an instructor in chemistry and biology, one of the much prized volumes to this very day is a finely illustrated edition of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

When those girls were small children, "going to the library" had been a sort of ritual for them and their older brother. There were certain matters that must be attended to before one could go to the library. Faces and hands must be washed and a fresh dress or blouse put on. The smaller girl's favorite dress—a white silk with tucked yoke and real Maltese lace at the neck and cuffs—was worn to the library so often that she named it her "library dress." She was under the reading age in those days, so she sat quietly at a table and looked at picture books while her brother and sister read.

A child may come to feel as much at home in the children's room of the local library as it does in its own house. The children's library is the natural place in which a child expands its acquaintance with books and its interest in them. But library shelves can never take the place of a child's own bookshelf—even when the child is very small.

The argument that children need not own picture books because they can get all they need from the library and so soon outgrow them is unsound. Emphatically, a child, from the time it can enjoy looking at pictures and listening to a story, needs it own bookshelf. It should have the experience of owning the books it loves, and the best picture books a child will never outgrow.

Exercise discrimination in choosing books for small children. There are plenty of children's books that are weak in art and literary values although they may cost just as much as better ones. Begin to educate yourself on the subject of children's books; make sure that your taste is guided by good standards in literature and art, so that you can trust your own judgment when you shop in a book store. A good children's librarian will always be happy to help you in your choice.

When play becomes tiresome and the children are looking for quieter amusement, try bringing out the "Tale of Peter Rabbit," "Johnny Crow's New Garden," or one of the newer picture books which have a full page picture for almost every short paragraph of text. Watch the eager enjoyment with which the children follow the story and pictures.

Electra, who was three a couple of months ago, was introduced recently to "The Elephant Twins," by Inez Hogan. At once she made the book one of her choicest possessions. She listens attentively to the simple sentences of the story as they are read to her, watching the picture on the opposite page to help herself visualize the experiences of the two young elephants.

So keenly has Electra entered into the experiences of Tommy and Toby that she seems to think of them as real friends of hers and at mealtime she sometimes drinks a toast to them—in milk.

Learning to Take Care of Books

Geoffrey, at the age of four, would hardly let himself be separated from "The Story About Ping," by Marjorie Flack and Kurt Wiese. The story was read and re-read to him, while he enjoyed following Ping's adventures through the lovely colored pictures. Although the book was his frequent companion for months and his eager fingers turned the pages continually, not one of its leaves was dog-eared.

That is an important point. No child is too young to begin its appreciation of books by handling them carefully. How one trembles sometimes at the zest with which a small child unquestioningly tears up old magazines or pamphlets. What will he do when he reaches the stage of owning books It is a good idea to teach a child that, except for magazines actually designated for coloring or scrapbooks, a printed page of any kind is to be treated with reverence. That will safeguard him from the "tearing up" habit.

A child whose age is still counted in months can be shown how to handle a book. Before he was 18 months old, Michael would sit in his crib, deeply interested in turning carefully the pages of one of his father's ponderous textbooks on engineering — without pictures — until his mother was ready to dress him.

To own and to understand how to handle carefully a good and beautiful book is an educational experience for a child. When he turns the pages carefully and refrains from leaving it open, face down, he is already cultivating a spirit of reverence and appreciation for beautiful things.

Books which children enjoy when they are very young may reach into greater depths of their natures than we have access to. Impressions and thoughts which a small child gets from good books may be stored up to come back many years later as steadying and encouraging influences in difficult experiences.

Valuable Companions

The humor and nonsense which are the native elements of many picture books are valuable companions for a child to grow up with. A delicious sense of humor is an asset for which many an adult gives thanks to Mother Goose, Edward Lear's Nonsense Rhymes, Johnny Crow, and other of his childhood favorites which helped him to cultivate it.

Children who are accustomed to enjoy good books and illustrations bring a more critical attention to motion pictures and radio entertainment, when they reach that stage of their development, than do those with less literary background. Instead of allowing your child's taste to be formed by poor motion pictures and sensational radio features when he reaches the middle years, why not give him at least a fair start by equipping him with an appreciation of real literature and art so that he will have some standards of choice.

A child's literary and art education need not wait until its high school years. Many picture books that will delight him from the time he can stand by holding on to the side of his crib are works of the highest esthetic standards.

Beautiful Children's Books

A child today is especially fortunate in books. Until about seventeen years ago, when a good picture book for children appeared it was a great and unusual event. But since that time, many distinguished writers and artists have been devoting themselves to the field of books for small children. Each year almost, the number of beautiful picture books seems to grow and the variety of their subject matter to increase.

Whether or not you believe in teaching children the alphabet, your child cannot afford to miss the experience of knowing the "A. B. C. Book," by C. B. Falls, and "Around the World With the Alphabet," by Hendrik Willem van Loon.

In what pleasanter manner can an American child be introduced to the "Father of his Country" than through the new picture book, "George Washington," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire?

With sheer fun and laughter, "The Fairy Alphabet," by Elizabeth MacKinstry; "The Lost Merry-Go-Round," by Dorothy Lathrop; "Wait for William," by Marjorie Flack; the "Otto" books by William Pene du Bois; "The Story of Ferdinand," by Munro Leaf; "Peggy and the Pony," and "Cinderella," by Helen Sewell; "Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Gingerbread," by Maj Lindman, and many other books of that kind will hold any child's interest.

A child who loves pets will enjoy "Bouncing Betsy," by Dorothy P. Lathrop; "Jerry and the Pony Express," by Sanford Tousey; "Mittens," by Clare Turlay Newberry, and many other similar books.

Indeed, when you get started looking into books for children, you are likely to find yourself agreeing with a woman who decided that, although there were no children in her home of among her near relatives, she could not afford to miss the pleasure of adding to her bookshelves the best books that are being published for girls and boys.

The Parent

North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I have been most interested in the parent letters. I'd like to tell you about our forum hour. There are seven children in our family and it is difficult to keep everyone contented unless we employ some system.

The forum hour comes in the evening when all are at home and Father can preside. Father opens the Forum and any grievances are discussed, and the family passes sentence. Most of them are fair because those who stand judgment are apt to be up for discussion themselves and wish fair play in return. Father and I learn much of our youngsters thoughts and ideas in this manner, and we are, I think, more fair to them than we could be otherwise. Also, we think twice over refusals or punishment because we know our reasons will have to be good, fair and sensible.

At this Forum hour we discuss our future plans, purchases, ideas, anything pertaining to the family's welfare. Finances are openly discussed, and commented on. As a result our children do not ask for things they cannot afford, because they know just what basis the family purse is founded on. I think we have separated much of the less worthwhile things in life from the better, more wholesome recreations and luxuries in this manner.

Here we decide what the one movie of the week will be, what books we will obtain from the library and whether or not we can afford to send a little gift each week to old Mrs. Phynne who is crippled and shut in. If there is any of the hour left it is spent in family games, singing or reading. The idea has worked wonders.

(Mrs.) L. S.

* * *

Mississippi

Dear Friends:

We have tried to make our children feel that the new baby was a delight to be shared—it was "our baby." I have now two little nieces of nine and seven years, who call their baby "our brother."

But withal, the parents must be careful to give no occasion for jealousy. Children can understand that a tiny child needs more physical care and attention than the older ones need; but they should not be called upon to give up any of the love, the personal interest and understanding, the active sympathy, which the parents owe to each child individually.

Mother should try her best not to be so absorbed in the youngest, with his exacting demands, that she is lukewarm in her interest in the doings of the Scouts, the report cards from school, the ball game in the back yard. Her active participation, of course, cannot be the same, but her sympathy can be if she tries earnestly enough.

However, one of the valuable lessons learned in the daily life of a large family is that the mother must be considered too. The demands on her time and thought must be modified; if she is to be free to listen when the children wish to tell her of their thoughts and doings, she must not be harassed by unnecessary details. This family life, I find, contains as many disciplinary lessons for parents as it does for children!

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

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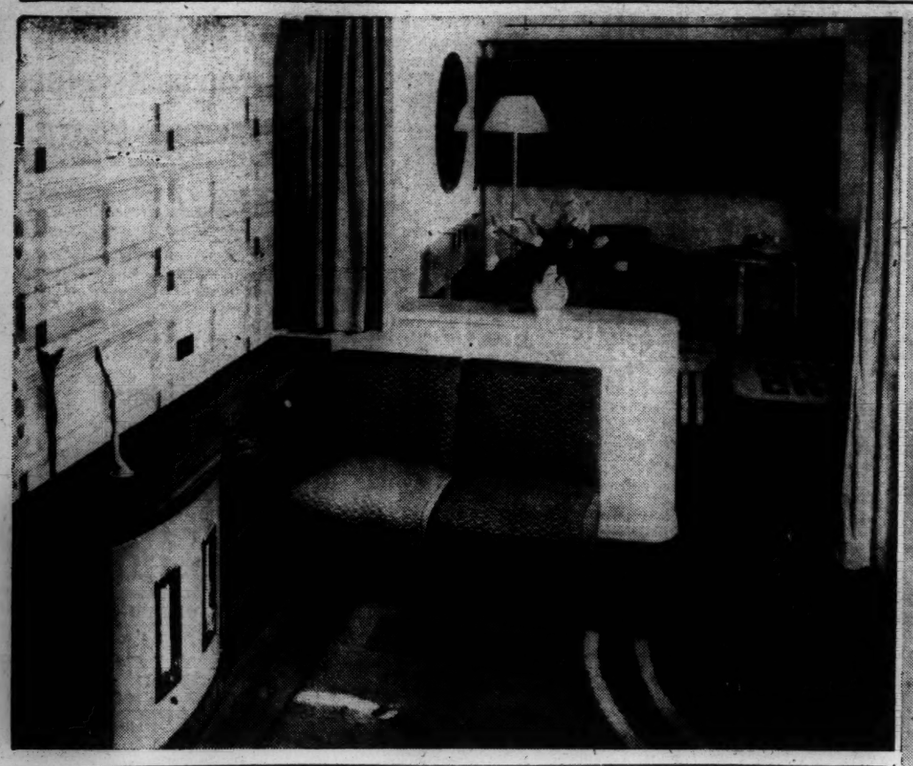
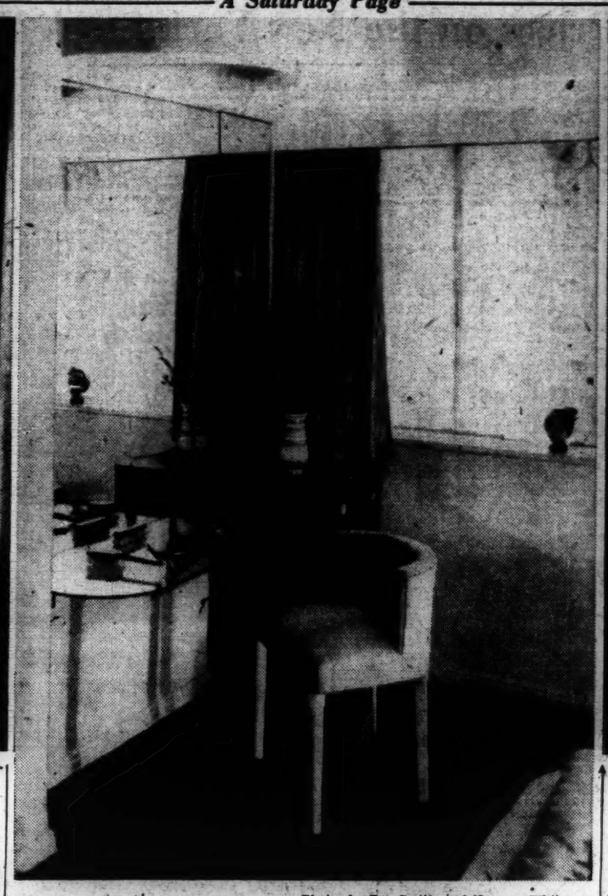
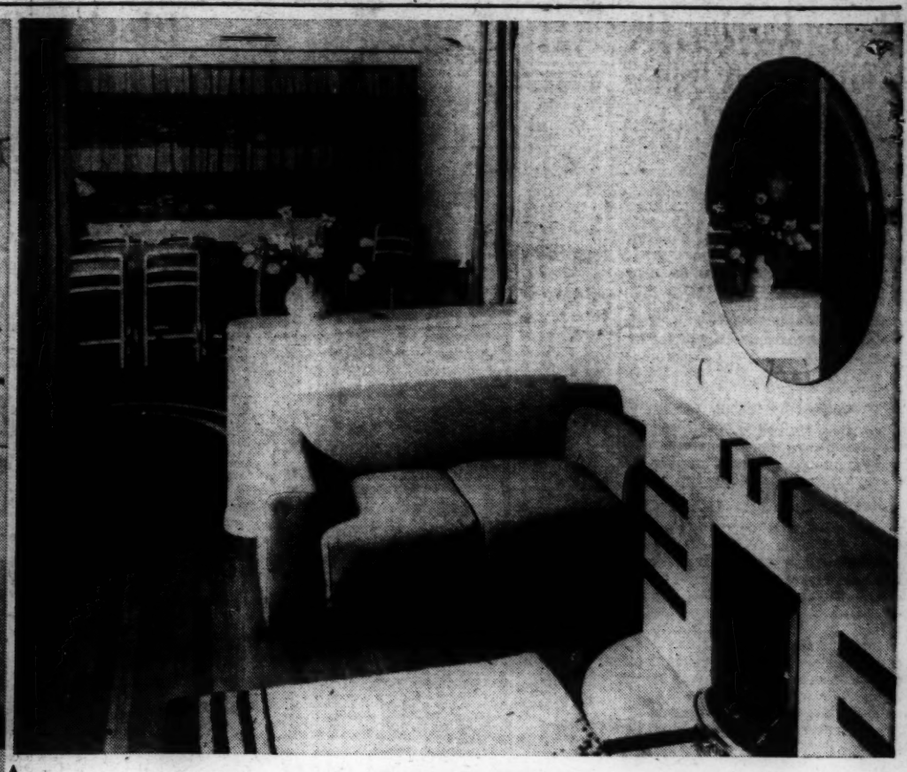






Photos by Rex Smith and Norman White

During the past few months we have shown numerous American houses that could be built for $5000 or less. Here we have some views of the interior of a London suburban house costing about that amount, and designed by Mr. Ian Henderson. At the left and right are shown views of the living-dining room as it appears looking from either end. A curtain shuts off the dining-room end completely at will. A dressing-table arrangement in a bedroom consists of a plain mirror attached to the wall, a plate-glass table and a simple cupboard. Through this extreme simplicity an unusual artistic effect is gained, as well as gratifying economy of space.

We Buy an Arabian Antique

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

WHEN I first saw an Arabian coffee pot displayed by an American friend of a missionary in Persia, I had a strong desire to possess a replica.

The pot was hand-fashioned from brass, with a delicately carved design. Its handle was graceful and its lid rose turret-like to the height of several inches. Most alluring of all was its huge spout, which looked like the beak of a pelican. This had a cover which lifted by a brass knob and closed with a snap like the beak of a bird cracking a seed.

Search began in Muscat, Arabia, where I saw the town as a background for Arabian coffee pots, as it stretched its small area towards barren mountains and sandy desert. On each side of the harbor were high promontories, capped with castle-like forts.

A long white garment like an old-fashioned night-gown seemed to be the favorite garb of the Muscat males. One small boy proudly wore over his robe the cast off waistcoat of some European. The women wore voluminous, draped and cape-like garments of rusty black. Many of them had their faces veiled in the old tradition of Islam.

A native boy in night-gown garb guided us through narrow, winding streets. Crimson bougainvillaeas and the vivid, blue morning-glories that nodded to us above the high, secretive walls which enclosed the Sultan's palace, indicated that if water could be obtained the desert would blossom like the rose.

Search Old Bazaars

The streets were desert sand, powdered fine by the bare feet of natives and by the hooves of camels, donkeys, sheep and goats. In broken English the guide said he would take us through the bazaars. I had a vision of something rich and rare hidden away in this ancient city—gold, silver, silks, jewels, attar of roses. Here, I felt, I would find my Arabian coffee pot.

We walked through streets scarcely wide enough for two people to pass. A few pounds of rice, a handful of grain, dried fish, dried vegetables, small mounds of black dates—such made the stock in trade of the merchants as they sat on the floor of the tiny cubicles, while their potential customers stood in the streets outside. Metal workers, with only a few scraps of metal, hammered away, blithely busy.

In one or two shops, I saw vessels which in shape bore resemblance to the one of my dreams. They were old and in common use, and no gleam of metal shone through their murky surface. I was not courageous enough to pick them up for closer inspection and turned away unsatisfied.

Reaching Persia, my quest continued. At Bushire the sky, the earth, the houses were all a monotone. The desert sand had stamped its color on everything visible. Entering the narrow street which veered away from the wharf where the native shops were tiny cells and sparsely stocked, I tried to communicate my desire. The sign language was useless, the motion of pouring could be interpreted as a request for a walking stick.

Into old Mesopotamia the search proceeded. To the native bazaars of Basra we went, veiled by the dust that arose from the narrow streets. Vendors crouched in their tiny shops. Boys with huge baskets dogged our footsteps clamoring to carry the purchases which they believed we were about to make.

Turning a corner I saw in the debris of a little "second-hand" shop the huge beak of such a sought-for pot protruding from its surroundings. With much sign language I made it my own, to discover under the dust which covered it that only the turreted lid was brassy, and the rest of the coffee pot was badly worn and battered copper.

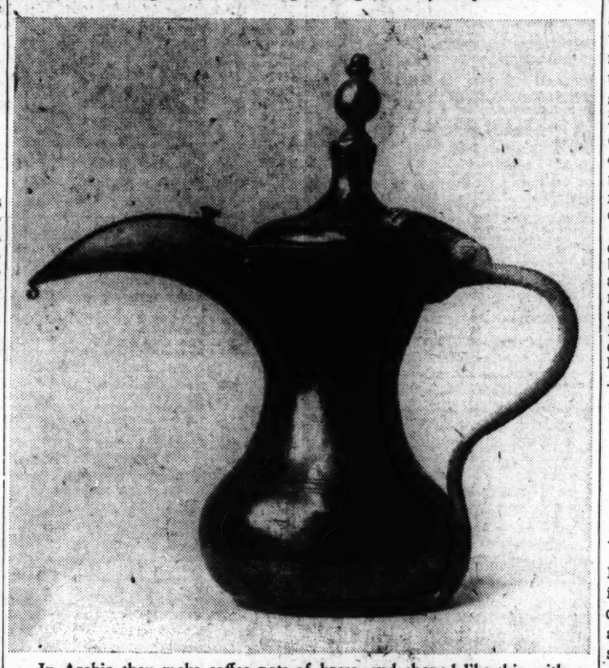
In Sight but Not in Hand

An invitation to visit the oasis home of an Arab sheik lured us from the bazaars. We went miles over the desert, our faces covered, with high winds swirling the sand around us. A few trees and some greenness broke through the sandy stretch, and we saw the tent of our Arab host. One side of the long tent was entirely open, and the sand within had been covered by Oriental rugs of many sizes and gay colors. Near by Arabs were piling burdens upon the backs of angry and protesting camels. When the lunch was served I glanced outside the tent, and there on a small fire made in the sand huddled a whole flock of those elusive pots. I did not express my desire for possession, for the Arab host is said to give to his guest any possession the guest admires, but expects a return gift of equal value—and my hands were empty.

Returning across the desert we came to a town of mud huts, and the narrow, labyrinthian streets of Zobiere engulfed us. In a shop presided over by a white-bearded patriarch were two of the pelican spouted pots. I bargained successfully, although no word of English was understood by the vendor and none of Arabic by the vendee. I clutched one under each arm, and prepared to shake the sands of the desert from my feet, and expel it from my lungs. A tug at my sleeve, and a small boy tendered another. I handed him a coin, careless of its value, and clasped my arms around my treasures—triplets in brass.

When I renew their beauty with vigorous polishing, it is a veritable rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. Arabia, Persia, Iraq, desert towns, and mud walled huts, Arab sheiks, camels, loneliness and beauty—all these are brought to mind by my Arabian coffee pots.

M. S. A.



In Arabia they make coffee pots of brass, and shaped like this, with a hinged cover over the long spout. The story here tells of a Kansas lady's adventurous search for one of these pots in travels that took her through several Eastern countries. The quest ended in Basra, Mesopotamia.

With the Collectors' Clubs

By Mabel M. Swan

TIME was, and not so long ago, when collections were measured by quantity rather than by quality. Today collectors' clubs are developing more discriminating members by providing opportunities for discussion and urging more study and research. Not long ago, Within the Compass, the monthly of Holman's Print Shop, told an amusing incident—the young and enthusiastic collector wandered into an exhibition of etchings Mr. Holman was holding, and the following conversation was heard:

"Where does the fun come in making a collection of prints?" the youthful collector inquired of the friend who was with him.

"It is the same as making any other collection," was the reply. "What do you do with your autographs?"

"Autographs? Why, I write and get as many as I can. Then I mount them so that I can show them easily, and I talk to people about them. It's great."

To do away with this superficial appreciation and to stimulate members to a real study is the aim of such clubs as the National Early American Glass, the Wedgwood, China Students, Clock, Rushlight, Pewter, and Early American Industries.

Glass Club

At the first fall meeting of the Glass Club, emphasis was placed on the decorative value of pattern glass when used in the home and an audience of more than 200 was given ample opportunity to examine and compare the various patterns. An exhibition of seven tables set by Mrs. John Anthony of Dedham, Mrs. Charles Cottrell of Roxbury, Miss Grace Cook of Providence, Mrs. Edgar H. Bristol of Foxboro, Mrs. Etta Bigelow Spinney of West Roxbury, Mrs. Helen Hutchins of Worcester, and Mr. Arthur Barlow of Worcester. Each of these collectors discussed the pattern chosen, and told some interesting experiences in collecting. A half hour's talk was also given by Mrs. William Preble Jones of Somerville, on her very complete collection of pressed glasses.

Pewter Club

A very instructive talk by Dr. Rushford, before the Pewter Club, was illustrated by a large collection and treated of the development of the pewter lamp. Beginning with the four types of simple lamps—the saucer, wick channel, wick support, and spout—the speaker led up to the early Argand lamp, the sconce, the fluid burner, and finally, to the glass lamp with a pewter base and burner.

Dr. Rushford also called attention to a most important matter which other collectors clubs are stressing—the matter of honest and dishonest reproductions. His statement that pewter articles were being made and stamped today with such names as Gleason and Porter brought the comment from members of the club that they had already fallen victims to these dishonest reproductions. A supposedly genuine pewter swinging lamp brought in by one of the members, upon close inspection by Dr. Rushford, proved to have the handles of an old sugar bowl incorporated as a part of its apparently old construction.

Dishonest reproductions are not all of today. Centuries ago traveling English pewterers, whom the Pewterers' Company of London classed as "deceivable hawkers," were practicing the same thing. The Guilds in those days upheld the standards of workmanship and enforced severe penalties for violators. Collectors' Clubs today cannot go to those extremes, but they can urge further study and research which will enable buyers to recognize these "fakes."

A round-table discussion of pottery and china which had been brought in by members for identification and study, featured the October meeting of the China Students Club. Miss Martha Chase of Concord who conducted the discussion, warned the members of relying too strictly on marks on the china, as marks have been pirated for many generations. As an example, Miss Chase spoke of some little Chelsea figures which she had intended for an exhibition until close inspection of the marks showed them to have been cleverly forged.

Clock Club

Members of the Clock Club who are outlining plans for further research of the Willard history, may be interested in the following certificate which Simon Willard gave unsolicited to Daniel Munroe Jr., when the young apprentice reached the age of 21:

Roxbury, July 13, 1796—

This is to certify that Daniel Munroe Jr. has served an apprenticeship of seven years with me, the subscriber—that he has been uncommonly faithful, honest, and industrious—and that I do hereby acknowledge him capable of making any work that I manufacture and that I do pronounce him one of the best workmen in America.

Simon Willard

An Admirable Year Book

"Old Wedgwood," the annual review of the Wedgwood Club for 1935-6 which has been recently distributed to members is a publication of which any club might be proud. Carefully edited, attractive in form, its Table of Contents reflects the high standards and serious purpose of this group. The foreword,

"The more thou learnest to know and to enjoy, the more full and complete will be for thee the delight of living." could well be taken as a motto by all collectors' clubs.

A Monthly Publication

Mr. Lewis Wiggins' Old Tavern in Northampton, Mass., has seen some very successful meetings of the Early American Industries Association. In their latest publication of the Chronicle, Lawrence B. Romaine has an instructive article on the making of hinges, butterfly, hand L, and strap types.

"If you want to have some fun, and have an hour or two to waste," he writes, "take a good butterfly hinge to a blacksmith of 1936 and let him try to copy it. First he will think it looks easy; next he will remark on the quality of modern iron and the pliability of the old material; finally he will admit that it is one tough job. Or, better still, take a piece of old bar iron (an iron wheel rim) and try it yourself; you will have more respect for the old blacksmith and for the butterfly hinges when you finish.

Of course there are hinges and hinges. Not every butterfly hinge is a real piece of workmanship, by any means. I still think that at a little distance, the poorest specimen would rival the most delicate H L or strap in beauty; however, close up, the strap hinge might turn out to be the best piece of work."

There follows a detailed description of all steps of the operation.

Courtesy Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

From an English House in Kent There has Come to an American Museum This Oak Paneling Bearing the Date of 1529.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A 1529 Tudor room, with panels of particular interest, has been added to the period series in the Philadelphia Museum of Art at the head of the Parkway. It was opened to the public on Oct. 31.

The room, a gift of William L. McLean, was brought across the Atlantic from a little house known as the Red Lodge, on the Langley Park estate in West Wickham, Kent, England. The date 1529, which was found in a number of places in it, is said to be earlier than that of any other dated English woodwork of Renaissance character.

Each of the wainscot panels bears a wreathed or banded medallion. In the vertical panels this forms the central feature of an arabesque design with vases, leafy stems, pairs of dolphins, scrolls, cornucopias and occasional birds. The medallions themselves show either royal badges such as the Tudor rose, the Prince of Wales' feathers, the lily of France, the pomegranate of Aragon, or heads in profile.

Some of the latter are conventional, such as those with helmets, but others are sufficiently individual to be recognized as being, very likely, actual portraits.

An English Small Modern Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

MODERNISM is developing slowly but surely in England. The traditional conservatism of the British is gradually being overcome, and there is little question that the movement is making headway.

The type of modern work being done there is usually very restrained, strictly governed by the question of utility. As a factor in favor of modernism, it has been found that built-in furniture is a space-saver. At the same time, being immovable, it needs very careful consideration as to the place it is to occupy. For example, if it is built too close to a door, it may prevent facility of movement, or cause other complications.

The photographs reproduced not only illustrate well-thought-out ways by which furniture can be designed and built in, but tell of ingenious methods used to make small rooms appear larger. They show a typical home in the suburbs of London, costing about $5000. These small houses generally consist of a living room, a dining room and kitchen on the ground floor, and two or three bedrooms and a bathroom on the floor above; but the rooms are small.

A Living-Dining Room

The designer of the one shown is Mr. Ian Henderson of London, who has alleviated the space problem by arranging the living room and dining room as one. But a separation is suggested by a low partition, about 2ft. 3in. high, that extends halfway across the room in the center. This low partition also forms a back for the built-in seats. The room can further be divided into two by a large curtain, which may be drawn completely across. This not only allows for privacy but, by halving the space, helps to keep the rooms warm.

A convenient feature is found in the small, built-in bookcase, terminating with an electric panel fire. This panel is curved, and contains two single unit electric fires, placed well apart. It throws the heat, by means of the curve, in different directions as required. It is to be noted that the dining room proper is warmed by a coal fire, a British habit which still persists despite central heating.

Built-In Dressing Table

In the main bedroom there is a simple treatment of the dressing-table which is interesting. It consists of nothing more than a large mirror panel fixed to the wall, with a plateglass ledge protruding to form a table. Beside the "table" is a compact, built-in cupboard for toilet requisites. Illumination comes from a sunk-in light in the ceiling.

The merit of this modern dressing-table lies in its simplicity. The plate glass is used because it is easy to wash and cannot be harmed by cream or other toilet preparations. The wall mirror is so arranged as to enable one to obtain a full-length view by standing well back. The chair was designed for dressing-table use, and has the facilities of a stool with the back-support of a chair.

Exhibition Of Old Toys

APPROPRIATE to the season is an exhibit of old toys being mounted at the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration in New York City. The showing will open Nov. 16 and continue to Jan. 16, according to Miss Mary S. M. Gibson, curator of the museum.

The entire display is owned by Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Cohen, and is made up of European and American toys and games from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. It includes pieces of unusual delicacy and intricacy, as well as rare Alice-in-Wonderland items. This toy collection has been called one of the finest in existence and is declared to be unequaled in this country.

All exhibitions at the Cooper Union are free.

Swinging Drapery Bar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

HOW to get draperies out of the way—when screens have to be taken in and out; or when the family desires a full blast of outer air; or when those steel French windows in the newer houses are to let in all the breeze—has been solved. The answer comes in the form of a new kind of swinging crane for the draperies.

Instead of the arm which swung around to the right or left side, exposing the wrong side of the drapery to view, the new one has a tricky device which puts the fabric to one side of the window, but at the same time keeps it right side out. A metal arm from the window casement is attached to the middle of the curtain rod, and swings the crane to the left or right but keeps the front always exposed to the room.

These devices have also taken on new shapes. One has the effect of broad band, making it look like an ivory cornice. Some are mirror bands about four inches wide; others are narrow metal bars.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Market Off on Possible Action to Stem Foreign Stock Buying

• Commodity and Money Markets

Heavy Buying Of Amusement Issues Features Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Possible governmental action to stem the foreign buying rush in American securities today helped put a damper on the stock market.

While a few alcohols, amusements and aircrafts bucked the trend, and early losses of fractions to 2 or more points were later reduced in some instances, numerous recent leaders were substantially lower at the close.

Transfers were around 1,150,000 shares.

Support Is Encountered

The list attained speed on the initial downward push, but the pace slowed later as support arrived for many of the more depressed issues.

While attributing the unsettlement mainly to the Administration's announcement it was studying the feasibility of putting the brakes on the large influx of foreign cash, brokers also gave thought to the rather violent post-election upturn as one of the reasons for what they termed a natural correction.

Some commission houses with connections abroad reported an excess of overnight purchasing orders from that source, while others found sales cables predominating.

In the meantime, business and industrial news continued as a cheering influence and important holders of stocks were said to be maintaining their positions.

Outstanding share losers included Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Macy, International Harvester, Allied Chemical, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Simmons Company, Johns-Manville and Crown Cork.

Among gainers up to 2 were U. S. Industrial, American Commercial, Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Boeing and Douglas Aircraft. Ahead were Libby McNeill & Libby, Allied Stores and Lerner Stores. Better also were Paramount and Warner Brothers. Paramount first preferred got up 6 points.

In a generally fractional lower range were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Woolworth, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Standard Oil of N. J., General Electric, Goodyear, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Loew's and American Can.

U. S. Bonds Help Market

U. S. Government issues contributed a shade of buoyancy to an otherwise unimpressive bond market today.

Corporate issues of the convertible and medium price ranges again had to absorb a fair amount of selling in the face of limited demand. Some of the more volatile members slid off 2 to 3 points. Prime liens were well supported.

Treasury loans continued on the course set during yesterday's late trading. In this session an early reaction checked a rise which started right after election, but before the close the list was disclosing signs of fresh forward movement.

Today the federal list, with minor exceptions, was holding firmly at levels 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point above the previous closings, with several issues at new highs.

Bonds of Allis Chalmers, American Rolling Mill, St. Louis, Francisco, International Telephone and Erie moved down 1 to 3, and various other rail and miscellaneous loans yielded fractions.

Slightly higher prices were paid for Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, New York Central 5s, Walworth 4s and Western Union 5s. Foreign obligations reflected small interest and prices showed little change.

51 New Businesses Locate In Philadelphia in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Fifty-one new industrial and commercial enterprises located in Philadelphia during October of this year, the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce reports. Of these newcomers 17 are engaged in manufacturing and 34 are wholesale establishments.

Employment for about 750 workers has been created in the new manufacturing plants and for about 176 in the wholesale concerns.

The new factories are producing clothing and knit wear, mattresses, suede and kid leathers, metal building products, and other lines of merchandise. The newly established wholesalers deal with a variety of things including scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, radio and sound equipment, air conditioners, and paper containers.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change Saturday	—.5	—.2	—.1	—.3
Saturday	97.1	39.2	50.7	70.9
Previous day	97.6	39.4	50.8	71.2
Month ago	95.5	43.5	52.6	71.7
Year ago	75.8	27.5	43.3	55.5
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	37.3	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.2	—.1	...	...
Saturday	97.0	104.6	102.6	71.5
Previous day	97.2	104.2	102.6	71.5
Month ago	97.9	103.7	102.9	70.1
Year ago	82.2	100.6	99.8	68.9
1936 high	97.9	104.2	103.1	72.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	113.1	Previous day	112.9
Month ago	112.9	Year ago	109.4
1936 high	113.1	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Butler Bros. Stock Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group, headed by Hornblower & Weeks, is offering 285,000 shares of Butler Bros. 5 per cent convertible preferred stock of $30 par value at $31 a share or a total of $8,835,000. Butler Bros. does a wholesale and retail merchandising business and has headquarters at Chicago.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 14	Last Nov. 13
15¾	9⅜	Adams Express (20b)	15	14½	14¾	15
21⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	2½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	83¼	82¼	83¼	83
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¾
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
60½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	59	57	59	57½
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	56	58	58
59⅞	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	56½	56½	56½	58
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	46	46	46	46½
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	37½	37¼	37½	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	236	234	236	239
32½	23	Allied Mills (½b)	32	30⅞	32	31
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores	19⅜	18½	19¼	19¼
88½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88	88	88	88½
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	66⅝	65¾	66¼	67
34½	19⅜	Alpha Port Cem	32½	32½	32½	32¾
36	33	Amal Lthr pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	33
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	77	76½	77	77½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
66	40	Am Brake (S&F 1.60)	66	64¾	66	65
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	125	124½	124¾	124⅝
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	51	50⅝	51	51½
92½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	89½	88¼	88¼	89⅞
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	66¾	66	66¾	66⅝
34	29	Am Coal (4)	28	28	28	
14⅛	7½	Am Colortype	12¾	12½	12¾	12
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	33½	32¼	33½	32¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27	27	27	27½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	13
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	46	45	46	46
42¾	25	Am & For Pow (6)	37	37	37	37¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	19	19	19½
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
49⅞	37	Am Home pr (2.40)	49⅞	49¾	49¾	49⅞
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15⅛	9⅝	Am International	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	35⅜	34¾	35	35⅛
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23¼
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
54⅞	27	Am Metal	49¼	49	49	50¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	10¼	10	10⅛	10
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	63	63	63	63¼
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator 15b)	22	21½	22	22
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	34⅛
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	37½	37½	37⅛	
28¼	18	Am Seating	26⅞	26¼	26¾	26½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40	39½	39½	40
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	96¾	96¼	96⅝	98
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	147	146¾	146⅝	147
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	64	64	64	63¾
53	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	51	50	51	51⅜
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	9	28¾	28¾	28⅝
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56¾	56⅜	56¾	56
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	138	137	138	
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25	25	25	24⅞
184⅜	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	182¼	181¾	182	182
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100	100¼	100¼
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅝
27¾	19⅞	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	24½	24	24¼	24¼
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3§)	60¾	59½	60	60
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	4⅛	Am Writ P pf (h)	6⅝	6⅛	6¾	6¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	49⅝	48¾	49	50½
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	82	82	82	83
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19¾	19¾	20
43	9	Andes Copper	32	31½	31⅝	32
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109¾	109	109	109¾
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	59	58½	58½	58
18	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	17¾	17	17¾	17½
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16½	16¼	16½	16½
26⅜	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25⅜
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	74¾	74⅛	74½	74¾
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	42½	41⅝	42¾	41⅞
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf &WI pf	50	50	50	51
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	113¾	113½	113½	114½
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	31½	30⅝	31	31⅜
79⅞	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	75	75	75	75⅛
127	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	127½	127½	127½	126
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16½	14½	14½	17⅛
54⅛	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31½	31½	31½	31⅞
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8	7¾	8	8
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6⅜	5¾	6¼	5⅞
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅛
78	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	77	76¼	76½	76
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21⅝	21¼	21½	21⅝
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	33½	33¼	33½	34
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	5¼	5	5	5⅛
77¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	77	77	77	75¾
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	22½	22⅛	22¼	22⅝
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	19⅝
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	20⅛
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26½	26¼	26½	26½
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	97¾	97¾	97¾	97
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
32⅝	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅜
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	22¾
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	69½	69½	69½	70¼
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	70⅜	70	70½	71
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19⅞
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	129	129	129	
60¼	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	57	57	57	58
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19⅛	18½	19	19⅛
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (1b)	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	37
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29½	27¾	29⅜	28
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48⅝	48½	48⅝	48⅝
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	92	91	92	
45¼	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	45½	45½	45½	44½
32⅝	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
90	14	Borg Warner (3¶)	85	84⅜	84¾	86
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅛	15⅞	16	15¾
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62½	60½	62½	62¼
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	52	52	52	52¾
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅛	56	56	56⅛
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	50	50	50
21⅞	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	20	18¾	19¾	19¾
18⅛	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	108
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅞	10½	10¾	10¾
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	32	31½	32	31¾
54⅞	25	Bulova Watch	54¾	53	54½	53
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31½	31¼	31⅛	31⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	6¾
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30⅛
31¾	14⅛	Bush T Budgs pf ct	30	28½	30	28
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
25⅜	16½	Byers	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅝
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	31	31	31	31¼
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40½	40¼	40⅜	40
1⅞	⅝	Calahan Z & L	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	14
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35½
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	17⅞	17	17¾	17
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14	13¾	14	14
64	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	61	60⅝	61	60⅝
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
186	92½	Case Thresh	157	156½	156½	156½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	89½	88	88	89
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27⅞	27	27⅞	27⅝
32⅞	19	Celotex Co	32	31	32	31
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79	77⅝	79	79
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	32	32	32	31¾
8⅜	6⅝	Central Foundry	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	10	9¾	10	9¾
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68¼	67	67¾	68⅞
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	15¼	15	15⅛	15¼
71	57½	Certain Teed pf (1)	68	66⅝	68	68¾
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	25½	25¼	25¼	26
106¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	106
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	60	59¾	60	59¾
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	97¾	97	97	98½
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	73¾	73	73⅜	74½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	4	Chi & W pf (h)	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅞
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	33	32¾	33	33
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N'west uf (h)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
11⅜	7	Childs Company	11⅜	10	11⅜	10
138⅝	85½	Chrysler (12½)	135½	134	135½	135½
89½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	88	88	88	89
20⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
12½	4¾	City Stores	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	32½	32½	32½	32¾
70½	48	Cluett Pabody (1)	67¾	67½	67¾	68½
132	84	Coca Cola (2)	133	132½	133	132
20½	13	Colgat-Palm P (½)	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
66⅜	39	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	61½	61½	61½	62
115	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	115¼	115¼	115¼	115
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	33
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	30	30	30	31
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	31	31	31	31
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17¼
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	103	103	103	103
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	41½	40⅞	40⅞	42
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	73⅞
89¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	86¾	86⅛	86¾	87¾
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
82	59¼	Comwlth & So pf (3)	69¼	68½	68½	68¼
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅞
44½	35⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	35	34⅞	35	34⅞
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	19	19	19	
94	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	95	95	95	
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (2)	17¼	17	17¼	17⅛
49⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¼	107¼	107¼	106⅞
8⅞	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼
33¾	10⅝	Cont Baking A	32½	31¾	32½	33
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
87⅛	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	73½	72¾	73½	72¾
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	41½	41⅜	41⅜	42
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
39	28⅝	Cont Oil (1¶)	36¾	36	36⅜	37⅛
46	25½	Cont Steel (1)	27	27	27	26½
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	61½	61⅛	61½	61⅛
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	72½	72⅛	72½	73
7⅝	4	Coty	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37½
45	24	Crane Comp	44½	43¾	44¼	44
91½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	87⅝	85¾	87¼	87½
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww	56	54	56	56
15½	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	14¼	13⅝	14¼	13¾
56¾	28	Crucible Steel	49½	49½	49½	49¼
2⅝	1¼	Cuba Co	2	2	2	2⅛
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	13¼	13	13¼	13
14½	6⅜	Cuban Am Sug	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
112¾	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	106½	106½	106½	108½
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅛
110½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110	110	110	109⅝
9¼	4⅞	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	19⅞	19	19¾	19¾
83	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	77¾	77¾	77¾	77⅛
		—D—				
19⅜	7⅞	Davega St (.30¶)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	19
101½	52	Deere & Co	94	93	94	94
32⅝	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	32	31⅝	32	31⅞
54¾	36⅝	Del & Hudson	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	46¼
23⅞	14⅞	Del Lack & W	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	7	7	7	7½
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞
22⅜	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	23⅞	22⅛	23⅞	21⅜
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	26⅛
61⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	55½	55¼	55½	56
82¾	50⅝	Douglas A	72⅜	71⅞	72½	72⅛
33	13	Dresser B (1b)	31½	31⅜	31⅝	32
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
182	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	180	178½	179⅞	179½
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	177	177	177	177

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 14	Last Nov. 13
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
15⅜	5⅜	Eitingon Schild	15⅜	14¾	15¼	15⅜
47½	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45	44¼	45	44½
115	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	114
17⅝	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
7¾	5⅛	Elec Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
17⅝	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	72	71⅛	71⅛	72
85	32⅝	Elec Pow & L pf	78	77½	77½	78
55¼	42⅝	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46½	45½	45½	45¼
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	58	58	58	
15⅝	7½	Engineers Pub S n	11	11	11	11⅜
10¼	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	9⅛
18¼	11	Erie RR	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
29	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	28	27½	28	28½
40⅞	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	31½	30⅞	31⅜	31¼
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
19	8½	Fairbanks pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
7¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	65	64½	65	66½
56¼	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	53	52⅞	52⅞	53½
99¼	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	93	93	93	
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
46¼	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1.40¶)	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	45
115⅜	106¼	Fed'd Sto pf (4¼)	111¾	111¼	111¼	112½
49¾	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	46½	46½	46½	47¾
34⅜	24⅞	Firestone T&R (2)	32	31¾	31⅞	32½
55¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
32⅝	25½	Florsheim Shoe A (1¶)	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	36¾
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	41½	41⅛	41½	43
40	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	38⅝	38	38⅝	38
43½	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	42	42	42	42⅛
97¾	63	Franklin Sim pf (5¼g)	78	77⅝	78	78
35⅝	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	28¾
135	108	Freeport Tex pf (6)	111	111	111	111
75	41⅜	Fuller pr pf	67	67	67	66
		—G—				
7⅞	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6	6	6	
21	11½	Gamewell	22¼	20½	22¼	20½
13⅞	8½	Gen Am Inv	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
69	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	68¾	68½	68¾	68¾
17¾	10¾	Gen Baking (.60¶)	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	16¾
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
23⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	21¼
121	70½	Gen Cable pf	118½	118½	118½	117⅞
59½	51⅛	Gen Cigar (4¶)	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53¼
53½	34½	Gen Electric (1)	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	50⅞
44	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	43	42½	43	43¼
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas E A	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	60	60	60	60
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	62½	62½	62½	
77	53⅞	Gen Motors (4½b)	73½	73	73¼	73⅞
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121	120⅝	120⅝	121
10⅞	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
53½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	44	43¾	44	43⅝
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
44⅛	30⅛	Gen Time Ins (1)	42	42	42	42¼
57½	33¼	Gen Refractories (½b)	55⅛	55	55	55½
63½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	57½	57½	57½	55¼
28¾	17	Gen Theatre Eq (1.10b)	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	27⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	16
97	70	Gillette S R (5)	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	
25⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	24⅞
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	42	41	41½	41⅞
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
10¼	6¼	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
29¼	13⅝	Goodrich	27	26⅛	27	26⅞
81¾	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	80½	80⅛	80½	80¼
31⅞	21⅝	Goodyear	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	25¾
107½	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	105	105	105	105½
13¼	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
4½	2	Graham-Paige	3⅛	3	3	3
11¼	1⅜	Granby 2b st pd	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
6⅜	3¼	Grand Union ct	5⅛	5	5	5
25⅝	16	Grand Un pf (1⅛g)	24	23¼	24	23⅛
35½	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	29¾	29½	29¾	30
51¼	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	48	47½	47½	49
46⅜	32¼	Great Nor pf	39¾	39⅛	39¾	39
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¾
39½	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	38	38	38	38⅛
149½	136	Great W Sug pf (7)	144	144	144	
38⅜	22	Green, H L (1¶)	37	36⅞	37	37½
17⅞	15½	Greyhound Corp n	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16
3½	1⅝	Guantanamo Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
40	24	Guan Sug pf	39½	39	39½	38¼
62½	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	50	50	50	
11	7½	Gulf StatesS Stl rts	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
		—H—				
37	30	Hackensack Wtr (1½)	36	36	36	34
12	6	Hall Printing	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅛
25⅝	14	Hamilton Watch	25½	25¼	25½	25
120	109	Hamilton W pf (6)	120	120	120	120
105½	100	Hanna, M A, pf (5)	102	102	102	103
51⅞	30⅛	Harbison Walker (2¶)	51¼	51	51¼	51½
17¾	12	Hat Corp of Am	17	17	17	16½
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6⅞	6¼	6¾	6¼
21⅜	12⅝	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
164	150¼	Helme, G W, pf (7)	125¼	125¼	125¼	
135	84	Hercules Powder (5)	38½	38	38½	
135	126	Hercules P pf (7)	134	134	134	129¼
119	102	Hershey Choc pf (4¶)	109	109	109	
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furn (1b)	41	40	41	40⅛
116	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	112	112	112	112
33¾	9	Hollander (1½¶)	32¼	31	32¼	31⅛
37¾	19¼	Holly Sugar (2¶)	36¼	35½	36¼	36¼
544	414	Homestake Min (12¶)	440	430	430	
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½¶)	28⅛	27¾	28	28¼
77	65¼	House Fin pf (3½¶)	75	74⅞	74⅞	74
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	10	9¾	10	9⅝
63	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	58	57	58	56
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
22⅝	13½	Hudson Motor	20⅜	19¾	20¼	20⅜
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
		—I—				
29½	18⅜	Ill Central	23¾	23¼	23½	23¾
73¼	58	Ill Central LL (4)	72½	71½	72½	70½
41⅜	25⅜	Indus Rayon (1.68)	40	39	39¼	39⅜
122	88⅝	Inland Steel (3)	117½	117¼	117½	118
16½	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	14¼	13⅝	14	14¼
7⅞	5	Insuranshare Md (.20b)	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
15⅜	9⅝	Interlake Iron	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
5⅞	2⅞	Int Agr Corp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
41	22¾	Int Agr ppf	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31½
187	160	Int Business B (6¶)	186	184	184	186
101½	56⅝	Int Harvester (2½)	98¼	97½	98¼	98⅞
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	156	155	156	154½
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
65⅜	43¼	Int Nickel (1.30b)	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	64
15	3¾	Int Pap&PoPwP A	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
6⅞	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3⅞	1⅜	Int Pap&Pow C	3	2⅞	3	3
71¼	20½	Int Pap&P pf	71⅛	69	69½	69½
44	37	Int Print Ink (2)	43	42¾	43	43
11½	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	10	10	10	10
53½	47	Int Shoe (2¶)	49¾	49¾	49¾	
31¾	15	Int Silver	30	30	30	29
89⅜	50	Int Silver pf	86	85¾	86	86
16½	11⅛	Int Tel & Tel	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
36⅛	10⅜	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	35	33	35	34⅛
107	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	103	103	103	104
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
		—J—				
92¾	58½	Jewel Tea (4*)	93⅜	92¾	93⅜	92¾
141	88	Johns Manville (2¶)	136	134⅛	136	136
145	145	Joliet & Chi (7)	150	150	150	
128	75⅛	Jones & L'lin (1¾g)				
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	19	19	19	19½
48½	19¼	Kan C South pf	43⅜	43¼	43¼	44¼
34½	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	33	32½	33	34
33¼	24½	Kayser, J & Co (1¾b)	27½	27½	27½	28
28⅝	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24⅝
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	20¾	20⅝	20¾	21¼
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	21½	21⅛	21½	21⅜
63⅜	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	56⅞	55⅝	56½	58½
24⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	48¼	48	48¼	49
18½	4⅝	Kresge Dept S	17⅝	16¾	17	17
29⅝	20½	Kresge (1¶)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
28	19⅝	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	24⅝	24	24⅛	24¼
		—L—				
50¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	45	45	45	44
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
17⅜	7⅞	Lane Bryant	17¼	17	17	17⅛
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (½)	17	17	17	16⅞
45½	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1*)	43⅛	43	43	43¼
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
19	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	16½	16½	16½	16¼
22	8¼	Lehigh Val RR	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅛
123½	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	121¾	121¼	121¼	121
63	37½	Lerner Str (2*)	63	62	62⅜	61½
80¼	47⅛	Libbey-Owens-F (3½b)	77½	75⅜	77	78
11⅝	7	Libby McN & L (1b)	12	11⅜	12	11⅛
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	28	27¾	27¾	28
116½	97¾	Liggen & M B (4¶)	103½	103¼	103½	104¼
23¼	19	Lilly Tulip Cup (1½)	21	21	21	21⅜
49⅞	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	49⅜	48	48¾	48¾
53	36	Link-Belt (1.20)	51	51	51	50⅞
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	42	41¾	42	41¾
59¾	35½	Lone Star (Com (2)	58¾	58¼	58½	59
64⅜	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	63½	63	63⅜	63⅝
3⅜	2	Loft Inc	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅜
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
45	38¾	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	41½	41½	41½	
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	24
30¼	20	Louisville GE A (1½)	26	25½	25½	26½
102⅞	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	96	94½	94½	96¼
35	22¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	28½	28½	28½	28½
		—M—				
42	33	MacAndre & F (2)	34⅛	34	34	33¾
49½	27⅞	Mack Trucks (1)	46	45⅜	46	46
65¼	40¾	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	63	62¼	63	63¾
14⅞	8⅝	Madison Sq Gar (.60¶)	14	14	14	13¾
57	34½	Magma Copper (2)	53	52½	53	53⅛
17¾	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	16	16	16	16½
18	7	Mande Bros	17½	17½	17½	
23	17½	Man Shirt (¶)	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
12¾	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
13	6⅛	Market St Ry pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35½	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	33½	33½	33½	34½
55	41	Marlin-Rockwell (2¶)	54	54	54	54¾
24⅜	11¼	Marshall Field	23¼	22¾	23⅛	23⅜
39⅜	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	37½	37	37¼	37
69⅝	43¼	May Dept Stores (3)	67⅜	66½	66½	67⅝
21⅛	13½	Maytag	18	18	18	18
36½	29	McCall Corp (2)	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35½
23½	12¼	McCrory Sto	22	21½	22	22
42	40½	McGraw El (3¶)	42	42	42	42
49⅜	38⅛	McIntyre Porcu (2)	44	43½	43½	44
118½	85	McKeesport Tin (5½b)	96½	96⅛	96½	98
13⅝	8⅝	McKesson & R	13	12⅝	12¾	13
46⅝	37⅝	McKesson & R pf (3)	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛
19⅜	11⅜	McLellan Sto n (20b)	19⅜	18¼	19¼	19⅛
19	12½	Mead Corp	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝
11⅝	6⅞	Mengel Co	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	10
95½	50	Mengel Co pf	91	90	91	90
64¼	40⅜	Mesta Mach (3¼b)	62	61	62	61
13⅝	5¾	Miami Cop	12	11⅝	11¾	12
30⅝	17⅜	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	28¼
48⅝	21⅝	Midland Steel (2b)	43½	43⅛	43½	44⅝
109	88	Mill El Ry&Lt pf (6)	103	103	103	103
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	120	119	119	120
12⅞	6⅛	Min Moline	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
2⅛	1⅜	Min SP & SSM	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
26¼	16⅝	Mission Corp	21½	21½	21½	22⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Mo Kan & Tex	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
33⅜	14⅝	Mo Kan & Tex pf	27⅜	27	27⅛	27
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	98⅛	98	98⅛	98½
28⅝	19⅞	Mohawk Carpet (1)	24¾	24	24¼	24⅝
65⅝	35⅜	Montgom Ward (.80)	63⅛	62½	63⅛	63¾
59⅞	42	Morrell & Co (2.40)	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
43⅞	28⅜	Motor Products n (3¶)	40⅜	40	40⅝	40⅜
26⅜	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1.60)	25⅝	24⅜	24⅝	25⅞
35⅛	11⅜	Mullins Mfg B (.50b)	36	34⅜	35⅛	35
96⅝	70	Mullins pf (7)	94⅞	94	94⅝	95⅛

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 14	Last Nov. 13
22¾	14	Murray Body	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20½
62½	43	Myers & Bro (2¶)	60	60	60	60
		—N—				
21⅞	15	Nash Motors (1)	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
47½	20½	Nash Chat StL	38	38	38	38
18⅝	12½	Nat Acme (½b)	16½	16½	16½	16½
15⅜	9½	Natl Avia Corp.	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
38¾	28⅜	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32	31½	32	31⅞
31⅝	21½	Nat Cash Reg (½)	29¾	29¼	29¾	29⅞
28¼	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅞
23⅜	10	Nat Dept Stores	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	22⅜
33⅞	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	30⅜	30	30⅜	30⅛
37⅞	28	Nat Enam & St (2)	32½	32½	32½	33½
32⅞	26⅝	Nat Lead (½¶)	32	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
144	137⅞	Nat Lead pf B (6)	145	145	145	
14⅞	9⅞	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	11
1⅜	½	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	¾	¾	¾	¾
75½	57¾	Nat Steel (1½)	72¼	71¾	72¼	71¾
75½	19⅞	Nat Supply	69¾	68½	68½	71
127½	74⅜	Nat Supply pf	124	124	124	125
12⅛	7⅞	Nat Tea (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
13¼	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼
58⅞	32	Neisner Bros (2)	56⅝	56	56	56¾
22⅝	9	Newport Indus	21⅝	21	21½	22
81	32½	NY Air Brake (2½b)	79	78¾	78¾	78¼
49⅝	27¾	NY Central	43⅜	42½	43⅜	43⅜
53⅞	17¾	NY Chi & StL	40	40	40	40
95	36½	NY C&StL pf	80	80	80	80¾
6½	3⅛	NY Dock	5½	5½	5½	5¼
17¼	10¼	NY Dock pf	15½	15	15½	14
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅝	3	NY NH&H (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
14½	7⅜	NY NH&H pf (h)	10	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
7½	4	NY Ont & W	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
5⅜	2½	NY Rys pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	12⅛	11¾	12	12¼
310½	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	302	302	302	307
35½	23⅞	North American (1)	29½	29⅛	29⅜	29¾
59	52¾	North Amer (pf (3)	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
10⅜	6⅜	No Am Aviation	8¾	8¼	8½	8½
106½	98	No Am Edison pf (6)	103	103	103	
36⅜	23⅞	Northern Pacific	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26⅞
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	4⅛	3¾	4	4
		—O—				
17½	12⅛	Ohio Oil (.60b)	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	46	45¾	46	45½
25⅛	17	Omnibus vtc	20½	19⅞	20½	20¼
17¼	8	Oppenheim Col	17	16½	17	16½
39¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	37⅛	36½	36½	37¼
20⅝	12⅛	Otis Steel	16	16	16	16¼
67	47	Outlet Co (2¶)	65½	65½	65½	
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (6b)	152½	151	151⅝	152¼
		—P—				
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	35	34	35	34½
39⅝	34	Pacific Fin (1.80)	36	35½	36	36½
58¾	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40¶)	51	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞
33⅜	14¼	Pacific Mills	34¾	33¼	34⅜	33⅜
18⅞	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	17½	17½	17½	17¾
13⅜	6⅞	Packard Motor (.45b)	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12¼
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P & R	2	2	2	2¼
97½	67	Paraffine Co (2¶)	80	79½	79½	
20⅛	7⅛	Param Pic	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	19⅝
145⅜	59	Param Pic 1 pf	148	142	148	142
18½	8⅛	Param Pic 2 pf	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	18
32½	23	Parker Rust (1½¶)	29½	29½	29½	30
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (1¾b)	45	45	45	45
35	17½	Park & Tilford	35	33	35	34
5¼	2¾	Park Utah	4	4	4¼	4⅛
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
17½	10⅛	Patino Mines	15¼	15	15⅛	15
3	1⅛	Peerless Corp	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7½	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
70	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	65½	65	65½	67
105¾	69	Penney, J C (2½b)	102	100½	101	102
45	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (2b)	42½	42	42¼	43⅜
59½	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	58	58	58	58½
58	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	48¾	48	48¾	49¼
89	56	Pere Marq pf	77½	77½	77½	
18	12⅜	Petroleum (½b)	15	15	15	15
19⅛	10⅛	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
53	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (1¼b)	49½	48½	49¼	49⅛
102½	81⅛	Phila Co pf n (6)	99¾	99¾	99¾	
12	3¼	Phila Rap Tr (h)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	8½	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	11½	11	11¼	11¾
3⅜	1½	Phila & Reading	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
101¾	66	Philip Morris (3)	78	78	78	78
49⅝	38⅛	Phillips Pet (2½b)	45	43⅜	44½	44¾
11	5½	Phoenix Hosiery	10	10	10	10
84	70	*Phoenix pf (3½)	75	75	75	
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
37¼	29¼	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
13	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt (⅛b)	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
94¾	49	Pitts Steel pf	92¾	91½	92¼	92½
21	14	Pitts Term pf	18½	18½	18½	
9½	2⅝	Pitts United	4	3¾	4	3¾
112¼	58¼	Pitts United pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	
41¼	21	Pitts & W Va	35½	35½	35½	36
18⅞	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1)	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜
24⅞	12	Poor & Co B	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜
24½	17½	Pressed Stl C (h)	22⅝	22	22⅛	22⅜
70⅝	57½	Pr Stl C pf (h) (2 pf)	64	63	64	64
54½	40	Procter & Gam (1½)	54	53½	54	54⅜
122½	117	Procter & G pf (5)	118½	118½	118½	118½
49⅛	39	Public Service (2.40)	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	45¾
113	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	107½
65⅝	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	58½	57½	57⅞	58
24⅞	16	Pure Oil	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅜
133⅜	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	110¼	110¼	110¼	111
20	9⅝	Purity Bakeries (.40)	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
80	68½	Radio pf (3½)	77	76	76	77
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	9	8⅝	9	8¾
38¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛
50¾	35½	Reading (2)	46	45½	46	46¼
16¾	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13½
3⅝	1⅞	Reis & Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22⅝	12⅛	Reliable Str (⅛b)	22¼	21¾	22¼	21¾
23¾	17½	Remington Rand (.60¶)	22⅜	22¼	22⅛	22½
90½	87	Rem Rand 1pf ww (4½)	87½	86	87½	
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	23½	22¾	23¼	23¾
122½	77	Repub I&S pf	121	119½	121	121
104¼	78¼	Rep I&S ppf A (6)	101	100⅛	101	100⅝
24⅞	10	Revere Cop&Br	24	23½	23⅝	24
138	90	Revere C&B pf (3½b)	129¾	129¾	129¾	127½
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
34⅞	25	Reynolds Spring (1)	33¾	33	33¼	34⅛
60¼	50	Reynolds T B (3)	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	59⅞
35	19½	Ritter Dental M (.25b)	25½	25½	25½	26
117⅝	74¾	Ruberoid Corp (1)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	106
		—S—				
47¾	27	Safeway Stores (2)	46	45½	46	46¼
41	22	St Joseph Lead (.80)	38½	38¼	38⅜	39⅛
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅛	11	Savage Arms	16	16	16	16
55	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3)	54¾	53⅛	54¾	54
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
20½	7⅝	Schulte Ret pf (h)	18	18	18	18
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4½	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	3½	3¼	3½	2⅞
43⅜	30½	Seaboard Oil (1)	35	34½	34⅞	35
7¾	3½	Seagrave	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
101½	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	97½	96⅝	97	98⅜
83½	61¼	Sec Nat Inv pf (2.90g)	79¼	79¼	79¼	
31¼	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60¶)	31	30½	31	30⅝
32	20¾	Sharon Stl (1.20¶)	29	28⅝	29	28¾
49¼	89	Sharon Stl pf (5)	98	98	98	99¼
9⅝	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
[illegible]	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	59	59	59	58½
19¼	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	19⅞	18¼	19	18⅜
45	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	44¾	44	44	45
28	14¾	Shell Union Oil	25⅝	24⅝	25½	25⅝
127½	110⅛	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	125	125	125	125¼
14½	8¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11¾
48⅞	19¾	Simmons (1¼b)	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	47
37¼	19½	Skelly Oil	35¼	35	35¼	35½
132	112	Skelly Oil pf (7½g)	124	123½	123½	123
17½	12½	Socony-Vacuum (.70b)	16⅞	16	16	16¾
7⅛	3⅞	Sou Am G&P (.30b)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
35½	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	31⅛	31	31⅛	31

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 14	Last Nov. 13
32½	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅝
47⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	41⅜	40½	41¼	41¾
25¾	12¾	Southern Ry	22¼	21½	22	22⅛
50	13	Southern Ry pf	46½	45	46½	46⅝
11¾	6¾	Spalding & Bros	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
9¾	5⅜	Sparks Withing	7½	7¼	7½	7½
27	6⅞	Spear & Co (½b)	23½	23½	23½	23½
24⅛	15⅛	Sperry vtc (1b)	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	20⅝
35⅜	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (1b)	32½	32⅜	32½	33
109¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	105	104	105	105½
43⅞	21⅞	Square D&B (½b)	39¼	39	39¼	40
18⅛	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	16½	16⅜	16½	16¾
13⅝	9⅛	Stand Coml Tob	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
24⅝	9⅛	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
64	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	54	53	54	53¼
47⅝	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	40	39¾	40	40½
45¼	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	43½	43¼	43⅜	43½
30¾	25	Stand Oil Kan	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
70⅞	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	65½	64⅞	65⅛	65¼
40⅜	24⅜	Starrett Co (1.40¶)	38¾	38	38	39
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½¶)	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
21⅜	14⅝	Stone & Webster	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Studebaker	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅝
124	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	122½	122½	122½	121¾
40½	27	Superheater (82½b)	37	36⅝	37	37
6⅜	3	Superior Oil	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Superior Steel	25	24⅛	25	24¾
37⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1.60¶)	37	36⅜	37	36½
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	25	24⅛	25	24⅞
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	31½	31½	31½	31½
19	15	Symington G 'ld ww	18⅛	17¾	18	18
		—T—				
9¼	6¾	Telautograph (.60)	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	9¼	9	9¼	9
50⅜	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	49⅜	48½	49⅜	49⅜
44¾	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	44	43	43⅛	44
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal (¼b)	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
14⅜	9¼	Texas & P Land	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
46½	33⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44
15⅛	8¾	The Fair	15	14½	15	14¾
110	85	The Fair pf (7)	90	90	90	90
12⅜	8½	Thermoid Co	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
32⅜	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.60b)	30	30	30	30¼
8½	4⅞	Thompson Star	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
21	14¾	Tide Water Asso (.60)	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
106½	100⅝	Tide W Asso pf (6)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
25⅛	12⅛	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	24¼	23¾	24	24
74½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	73	72½	73	73⅜
16⅛	11	Transamerica (.40b)	16	15⅞	16	15¾
27⅞	14⅞	Trans & W Air	19½	18¾	19½	18¾
17½	10⅜	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
12	7⅛	Tri Continental (¼b)	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
9⅛	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal (¼b)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11¾	7½	Truscon Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
37⅜	22½	Twen C Fox Film (1b)	36	35½	36	35½
46½	31⅜	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	45¼	45¼	45¼	45
16½	8¾	Twin City R T	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
		—U—				
8⅝	2⅞	Ulen & Co	4	4	4	3⅞
99	74⅝	Underwd El Fish (2⅞b)	83	83	83	83
52¾	38½	Union Bag & P (2)	50	49½	50	50¼
104½	71⅝	Union Carbide (2.80)	101¼	100¾	100⅝	101¾
28½	20¾	Union Oil Calif (1)	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
149¾	108½	Union Pacific (6)	135	135	135	134¾
31⅝	22⅝	Union Tank Car (1.20)	29	28¾	28¾	29⅛
32⅝	20⅝	United Aircraft	24¾	23¾	24¾	24⅛
21	13	United Airlines	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
37	16½	United Am Bosch	36¼	35⅞	36	36¼
33½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	33	33	33	33
96¾	68	United Carbon (3)	91½	91½	91½	92½
33¾	22⅝	Unit Carr Fast (2)	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32½
9¼	5⅝	United Corp	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅝
48⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	43¾	42⅞	43⅜	42½
16½	10¾	United Drug (½b)	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
29½	15	United Dyewood (1¼b)	21½	21½	21½	22
7⅝	4	United El Coal	6	6	6	5⅞
85⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	82½	82¼	82½	82⅜
50⅛	32⅛	United Eng & F (2)	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅜
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
112¼	109	United Gas Im pf (5)	111	111	111	111⅞
13	6¼	United Pp Bd (h)	12	12	12	
5	2	US Distributing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
21⅛	10	US Distrib pf	21½	20	21¼	19¾
39⅜	24¼	US Freight (1)	31½	30½	31½	30
20	13	US & For Sec	18⅞	18½	18½	18½
113½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	112	111	111½	112
19⅞	8⅞	US Hoffman M	19¼	19	19¼	9
58⅞	49	US Hoffman pf (2¾)	58	58	58	57¼
59	31¼	US Indus Alco	43¾	40	43⅛	40
9⅞	4½	US Leather vtc	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜
18⅜	10⅝	US Leather A vtc	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½
58⅝	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (1½)	55½	55	55½	56
13	7⅜	US Realty	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
39⅞	16⅞	US Rubber	37⅞	36½	37⅜	37¼
97	47	US Rubber 1pf	91¾	91	91¾	91¼
103¾	72¼	US Smelt R & M (10b)	95	93	93½	95
79¾	46⅜	US Steel	74⅞	74	74¾	75⅛
150½	115½	US Steel pf (7)	149⅝	149½	149⅝	149¼
8¼	5	United Stores A	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
99	67¾	United Stores pf (3g)	98½	98½	98½	97
115	50	Univ Pictures pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
		—V—				
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	22	22	22	22⅛
49⅝	28¾	Van Raalte (1½b)	47	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
48¾	28¾	Va-C Chem 6%	40¾	40⅛	40¾	40¾
114½	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113½
131½	114½	Virginian Ry pf (6)	129	219	129	
86	70	Vulcan Detin (4b)	80	80	80	80
		—W—				
10⅜	5	Wabash pf A (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
7¾	4⅛	Wabash pf B (h)	5	5	5	
38	30	Walgreen (2)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞
48⅞	26¼	Walker Hiram (2)	48	47¼	47¾	48
20	17¾	Walker Hiram pf (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10	5½	Walworth	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
7⅛	2⅛	Ward Baking B	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
17¼	9½	Warner Bros A	17¼	16¼	17⅛	16⅝
11⅛	4⅜	Warren Bros	10¾	10⅜	10½	10⅝
32⅛	21	Warren F & P (1¶)	28½	27½	28½	
39¼	19½	Waukesha Motor (1)	36¼	35¼	36¼	36⅛
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
46½	33⅜	Wesson Oil (½¶)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39¼
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	97½	97½	97½	
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	105	105	105	104
116	111¾	W Penn Pw pf (6)	113½	113½	113½	113½
12⅛	8⅛	Westn Maryland	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
4	1⅞	Westn Pacific	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9⅞	5⅛	Westn Pac pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
96⅛	72½	West Union (2b)	91½	90½	91½	91⅞
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	43¾	43⅜	43¾	43¼
153½	94½	Westing Elec (4)	143½	142	143½	144⅛
34¼	32⅜	Westvaco Chlor pf 1½)	33½	33	33½	33
37⅞	21½	Wheeling Steel	33	33	33	33¼
28⅜	18⅜	White Motor	26⅞	26	26⅜	27
17⅞	13¾	White Rock (1.40)	17	17	17	17
5⅝	3¼	White Sew M	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
37¾	16	White Sew M pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (¼)	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
65¾	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	64⅛	63⅝	64	64⅝
36¼	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¼
85¼	56	Wor2Pump A pf	80½	80½	80½	80⅝
140¾	62⅝	Wright Aero (1b)	127	126	127	124
79	63	Wrigley (3¶)	78½	78	78	78½
		—Y—Z—				
22¾	8¾	Yellow Truck	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	20¼
55	42¼	Young Sp & W (3¶)	48½	48¼	48½	49½
87¾	41¾	Youngstown	85	84¼	85	85
41½	11⅛	Zenith Radio	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39¼
9⅜	5¾	Zonite Prod	8	7¾	7¾	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Associated Oil	35c	..	Nov. 25	Nov. 23
Fed Dept Stores	50c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 7
Fidelity Fund	$2.50	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 4
Gen Am Transptn	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Extra				
Allen Industries	$50	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Allis Chalm Mfg	50c	..	Dec. 24	Nov. 30
Bayuk Cigars, Inc	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Commercial Solv	20c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Eastman Kodak	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Gen Am Transport	25c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 1
Gt Atl & Pacific	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Gt North Paper	12c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Gulf Oil Cp	50c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
Jewel Tea	$2	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Neisner Bros	37½c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Sharon Stl Corp	75c	..	......	......
U S Gypsum	$1.25	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 4
West Auto Sup, A	$3	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do B	$3	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Initial				
Greyh'd Corp (n)	20c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Libby, McN & Lib	$1	..	Dec. 18	Nov. 27
Revere Cop & Brass 5¼% pf	$2.62½	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Resumed				
Sharon Stl Corp	30c	..	......	......
Globe-Wernicke	$1	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 25
Special				
Eastman Kodak	75c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
McKeesp't Tin Pl	$1	..	Dec. 8	Nov. 25
Accumulated				
Artloom Corp pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Chic Pn Tool pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Hamilton Wat pf	$16	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Internatl Pow Securities Cp $6 pf A	$4	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Revere Cop & Brass 7% pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
West Maryland 7% 1st pf	$7	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Irregular				
Penn R R	$1	..	Dec. 21	Nov. 23
Liquidating				
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co Inc	$26.67	....		1936
Regular				
Addressograph-Multigraph	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 2
Allen Industries	25c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Allis Chal Mfg	37½c	Q	Dec. 24	Nov. 30
Bayuk Cig Inc	18¾c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Ban & Aroostook	62c	Q	Jan. 1	Nov. 25
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Nov. 25
Bucyrus-Erie Co pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Com Solvents Cp	30c	S	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Eastman Kodak	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Eastman Kodak Co 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Great A & P	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Gt North Paper	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Gulf Oil Corp	25c	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
Hammermill Pap	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Jewel Tea	$1	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Kresge (SS) Co	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Libby, McN & Libby 6% pf	$3	S	Dec. 18	Nov. 27

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	270	238
Declines	346	586
Unchanged	177	135
Total issues	793	959

Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp

Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation and subsidiaries for the three months ended Sept. 30 shows a balance after provision for federal income taxes of $338,658, equal to 61 cents each on 552,660 shares. In the June quarter net before federal taxes and interest on first 5s of 1934 was $47,527 and in the September quarter last year was $10,235 before these charges.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The reactionary trend displayed by the public utilities was not surprising in view of the uncertainty regarding the Government's attitude toward some of the organizations in that industry, although Wednesday's setback may have been, at least temporarily, overdone, which the subsequent rally suggests. Particular strength in the copper metal has infused the stocks in the mining section with more activity than has been seen in a long time. General industrial news continues favorable in tone and points to further betterment.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—With the decline anticipated earlier in the week definitely under way, we would remember that the first reaction seldom affords a complete test of the market's position. It is the nature of the first rally which follows the development of an oversold condition, and the direction of prices out of the previously established highs and lows which is the determining factor. Hence, having placed accounts in a position to weather a test of the market's underlying structure, we would simply stand aside while awaiting further developments.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Wool top futures (old contracts) closed quiet, 5-11 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	105.0	104.5	104.5b

b—Bid.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 14, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	155	155	155	155
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	30	29½	30	30
..	Bos & Me pr pf	31	31	31	31⅛
8.50	Boston & Prov	154	153¼	154	152¾
..	Copper Range	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
..	East Bos Co	¾	¾	¾	¾
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	66
..	East Mass R adj	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¼
8.00	Edison Elec	150½	149	149	151
..	Gilchrist Co	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
..	Hath Bak B	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Isle Royal	2⅛	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞
..	Mass Util Asn	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6.00	NE Tel & Tel	139	137	137	138½
..	Nor Butte	52c	51c	51c	55c
.25	Old Dominion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Quincy Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
.90a	Reece But H	25	25	25	25
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
..	Utah Apex	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
..	Utah Apex	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Utah Min	1⅛	1	1⅛	1¼
1.50	United Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	40¼
..	Warren Bros	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝

a—partly extra.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	11.78	11.78	11.71	11.74	—.04
Jan.	11.65	11.67	11.58	11.61	—.03
March	11.61	11.64	11.56	11.59	—.03
May	11.59	11.61	11.55	11.56	—.03
July	11.51	11.53	11.45	11.46	+.01

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.51	6.53	6.51	6.53	..
March	6.48	6.51	6.48	6.51	..
May	6.44	6.46	6.43	6.46	..
July	6.38	6.41	6.38	6.41	..

Pneumatic Casing Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association announced shipments of pneumatic casings during September totaled 3,835,998 units against 4,976,383 in August and 3,303,333 in September 1935. In the nine months ended Sept. 30 shipments totaled 42,022,198 against 42,686,209 a year ago.

Union Bag and Paper Corp.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $246,307, equal to 94 cents each on 261,433 no-par capital shares outstanding against $113,257, or 77 cents each on 146,074 shares, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1935.

Livestock Prices Drop as Receipts Increase Sharply

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sharply increased receipts featured the livestock supply at all markets. Upwards of 50,000 more cattle and lambs showed up at seven large markets, and the four-day-supply of hogs locally was the largest since December 1934.

This in-rush of livestock spelled lower prices, generally speaking. Prime yearling steers and specialty weighty cattle held up but all others lost 25-50c, mostly 50c. Butcher hogs declined 10-15c, with lightweights 25-40c lower, and packing sows mostly 10c down.

Pigs Drop Sharply

Pigs fell sharply in the face of an excessive run of 37-75 lb. averages out of the drought area. Last week's sharply higher market of fat lambs attracted fed westerns in excessive supply, with the result that the market declined 75c, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Choice and prime yearlings and light steers sold largely at $11.50-$12, approximately 40 loads bringing the latter price. Indicating continued wide demand for toppy cattle yearlings scaling 1036 lbs. broke through to $12.10, heifer yearlings, meanwhile, going to $11.50. While all strictly grainfed cattle sold largely at $11 upward on light kinds and $10.50 upward on weighty offerings there was a raft of shortfed cattle at $8-$10, these being the kinds along with good grades that sold unusually close to toppy offerings last week, that showed most price loss.

Demand for Hogs

The late top on hogs was $9.70. Demand continued broad, all killers evidently wanting hogs at current levels. Big packers are putting considerable product in cellars now, a stabilizing influence. As the week closed 190-260 lbs. averages sold at $9.40-$9.65; 150-185 lbs. at $8.90-$9.40, and sows at $9-$9.25.

Liberal receipts of lambs are said to be in sight. These will comprise fed westerns mostly, bulk of which closed the week at $8.75 downward, with better grass natives at $8.50 to $9. The weakening influence of an unusually large run of poultry will be a price-making factor on all species of livestock during the next two or three weeks, in fact, throughout the holiday season the trade believes. Best feeder lambs sold at $8.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	47½c	47½c	65⅞c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
30-90 days	¼@ 3/16%	¼@ 3/16%	3/16@ ¼%
4 months	5/16@ ¼	5/16@ ¼	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year Ago
3-mos bills	9/16@ ⅝%	9/16@ ⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	21 5/16d	21d	29 5/16d
Bar gold	142s 4½d	142s 7½d	141s 4d

Central Bank Notes

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.89⅛	$4.87½	$8.2397
Cables	4.89¼	4.88	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0464	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2299	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.5402	.5387	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2523	.2515	.4537
Norway—krone	.2458	.2452	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2185	.2178	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1873‡	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0354	.0354	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3260‡	.3252	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0507½	.0507½	.2060
Peru—sol	.2462½	.2462½	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2859	.2852	.8440
India—rupee	.3687	.3687	.6180
Java—florin	.5417	.5417	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3063	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969	.2969	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5731	.5731	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	1.16¼	1.16¾	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	+ ⅜
May	1.14	1.14¼	1.13⅝	1.14⅛	+ ⅝
July	1.00½	1.01	1.00¼	1.00⅞	+ ¾
Corn					
Dec	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.01¾	1.02½	
May	.96⅛	.96¼	.95⅝	.96	
July	.92⅝	.93⅛	.92⅝	.92¾	
Oats					
Dec.	.43½	.43⅝	.43⅜	.43⅝	+ ⅜
May	.43¼	.43⅜	.43⅛	.43⅜	+ ⅜
July	.39⅞	.40⅛	.39⅞	.40⅛	+ ⅛
Rye					
Dec.	.89⅛	.90¼	.89	.90	+.01
May	.85	.86⅜	.84⅞	.86¼	+.01⅜
July	.78⅛	.78½	.78	.78½	+.01⅜

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	12.80	13.03	12.80	13.02	+.16
June	13.18	13.35	13.18	13.35	+.19

Business and Industry

Pay Envelopes of Nation's Workers Are Being Fattened

Commerce and Finance

Flow of Dividend Extras Disbursed Swells Aggregate

Announcements of extra and special corporation disbursements to avoid surtaxes continue to hold prominent position in financial news with the total mounting daily as the year end approaches. In the past two weeks over 150 favorable dividend changes have been recorded by the Standard Statistics Company, and a number of directors' meetings are scheduled for this next week, at which additional disbursements will be considered.

Directors of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to a quarterly disbursement of 37½ cents a share. On June 30, the company paid a dividend of 25 cents and on Sept. 30 one of 37½ cents.

Other Extras Declared

Other dividend payments recently announced include the following:

The General American Transportation Corporation declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and a dividend of $1 on the common stock. The company has been paying semi-annual dividends of 87½ cents on Jan. 1 and July 1. With the current declaration, dividends this year will aggregate $3 on common.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock plus the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common stock and $1.75 on the first preferred.

Neisner Brothers declared an extra dividend of 37½ cents in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 50 cents on the common stock. Joseph M. Neisner, president, said that, from present indications, 1936 would be the best year from a profit standpoint in the history of the company.

Western Auto Supply Co., headquarters at Kansas City, ordered an extra dividend of $3 and quarterly payments of $1 on the class "A" and "B" common stocks. Previously the company paid 75 cents quarterly on both classes.

Initial, Special Dividends

Libby, McNeill & Libby declared a dividend of $1 a share on its common stock and gave holders the option of receiving shares of common stock instead of cash for this dividend, at the rate of one share of stock for each $10 of dividend due to a shareholder. Stockholders owning less than 10 shares of common will receive their dividend in cash. This is an initial distribution on the common now outstanding.

The Revere Copper and Brass Company declared a dividend of $3.50 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock and an initial payment of $2.62½ on the 5¼ per cent preferred. This is the first dividend on the 7 per cent preferred since Nov. 2, 1931. The current payment covers the period from Aug. 1, 1936 to Jan. 31, 1937.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc., declared a special distribution of 25 cents and the usual quarterly dividend of 18¾ cents on the common stock.

A dividend of $2 a share was declared by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The disbursment includes the dividend ordinarily paid early in January. On Oct. 1, a dividend of $1.50 was paid and on July 1 a quarterly distribution of 50 cents was made.

A dividend of $1 on the common stock was declared yesterday by the Bridgeport Machine Company. This is the first payment since 1930.

At a special meeting of directors of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, an unclassified dividend of $1 a share was voted. In Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, regular quarterly disbursements of $1 were paid.

The Chicago Corporation cleared up all back payments on the preferred stock with the declaration yesterday of a dividend of $5.50 a share plus the regular quarterly distribution of 75 cents.

A dividend of 75 cents on the common stock of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company was declared. A similar amount was paid on Sept. 30.

Hamilton Watch Company declared a dividend of $16 on the preferred stock against arrears. On Dec. 1, the company paid $3.50 a share.

The Sharon Steel Corporation declared its first common stock dividend since 1930—a 30-cent quarterly dividend and an extra disbursement of 75 cents, or a total of $1.05 a share.

Kansas City Southern Railway Company announced a dividend of $1 on the preferred stock.

Safeway Stores, Inc., western grocery chain, announced a dividend of $2 on the common shares, payable in preferred stock at the rate of one fiftieth of a share for each common share held. The payment represents the regular quarterly rate of 50 cents and $1.50 extra.

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Auto Production Shows Big Jump

By the Associated Press

Detroit

CRAM'S REPORTS, INC., estimated today that this week's automobile production in the United States and Canada totaled 104,248 cars and trucks, compared with 83,892 last week and 95,075 the corresponding week a year ago.

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the week's output at 104,290 units, compared with 84,780 for last week and 105,185 the same week last year. Ward's said the optimistic statements of motor executives at the New York Automobile Show this week indicate that 1937 will be the industry's best year since 1929.

U. S. Expenditures Down at 12.8 P. C. Of National Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1935 amounted to 12.8 per cent of the national income, as compared with 13.6 per cent in 1934, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The decline in the percentage figure was due entirely to the increase in the national income during the period, not to reduction in Government spending. Federal expenditures increased slightly, rising from $6,800,000,000 in 1934 to $6,900,000,000 in 1935. The national income, however, advanced from $50,300,000,000 in 1934 to $53,800,000,000 in 1935.

The conference board's study of the ratio of federal expenditures to national income covers the 15-year period from 1921 to 1935. In 1921 Government expenditures amounted to 9.3 per cent of the national income. Thereafter the ratio was reduced each year, due both to rising income and a decline in expenditures, and reached a post-war low of 3.8 per cent in 1927 and 1928. From 1929 to 1933 the ratio increased uninterruptedly. The decline in the ratio in 1935, as compared with 1934 was the first that has taken place since 1927.

The following table shows the ratio of federal expenditures to national income in each of the 15 years from 1921 to 1935:

Federal Expenditures as Per Cent of National Income

1921	9.3%	1929	3.0%
1922	5.7%	1930	4.6%
1923	4.8%	1931	6.1%
1924	4.3%	1932	10.2%
1925	4.0%	1933	10.8%
1926	3.9%	1934	13.6%
1927	3.8%	1935	12.8%
1928	3.8%		

Utility Customers Save $177,798,000 From Reduced Rates

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (AP)—Utility customers in the United States saved $177,798,000 during the 3½ years ended last June 30, as a result of rate reductions ordered by state commissions, report for the National Association of Railroad and Utilities commissioners said.

The report, drafted by the organization's "special committee on progress," says that during the 3½ year period users of electricity were saved $96,199,277 through rate reductions, not including those of New York and Arizona.

Gas rates were cut to save customers $24,479,943 during the period, the report said, and at the same time telephone subscribers saved $19,919,272.

Thomas E. McKay member of Utah's public utility commission was re-elected president of the organization. Alex M. Mahood of West Virginia was elected first vice-president and Nelson Lee Smith of New Hampshire second vice-president. Clyde S. Bailey of Washington was reappointed secretary.

Brokers' Loans Off $8,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $973,000,000 for the week ended Nov. 11, a decrease of $8,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $855,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Wk.	Prev. Wk.
In New York City	$895,000,000	$903,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	78,000,000	78,000,000

Peactime Coinage Breaks All Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—Record peacetime coinage during the first 10 months of this year was reported by the mint.

During this period, it said, 499,554,280 coins valued at $32,297,238 were issued, compared with 434,141,000 valued at $28,186,143 in the corresponding 1935 period.

Retail Sales Rise In Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—That business in Canada is definitely on the uptrend is reflected in figures covering the retail sales in western Canada for the year 1935, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total retail sales in that year amounted to $385,000,000 in the prairie provinces, an increase of 6 per cent over the 1934 business, and 16 per cent over that done in 1933.

The greatest increases in business were shown by the automotive industry, including selling of automobiles, garages and service stations; furniture and household group, and the building and materials group.

Big Stock Firm Is Charged With Conducting Pool

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has charged the New York Stock Exchange firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., its 11 members, and H. H. Michels with manipulating stock, and ordered them to appear Dec. 7 to show cause why they should not be expelled from 14 stock exchanges.

The firm, as well as Michels, was accused of manipulating stock of the Atlas Tack Corporation which resulted in boosting the stock from $9.50 to $30.25 per share.

Partners named in the order were James M. Hutton, James M. Hutton Jr., John Christie Duncan, Charles N. Foster, Joseph A. Hall, Carroll V. Geran, George C. Riley, W. E. Hutton 2d, C. Kenneth Smith, and Joseph A. W. Iglehart.

Michels is a partner of the firm of William Cavalier & Co., which is now a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and other exchanges. The firm was not mentioned in the order.

The firm of Hutton & Co., has membership on the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Detroit Stock Exchange, Baltimore Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Cincinnati Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Michels holds membership in the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, San Francisco Stock Exchange, San Francisco Curb Exchange, Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The heads of a firm on the New York stock exchange today met Securities Commission charges of manipulating shares on the "big board," with an observation that "It seems the commission thinks there is a manipulation whenever a stock goes up or down."

Joined in his denial by statements from the firm and from Michels, James M. Hutton Sr., president of the firm, declared in Cincinnati:

"We never manipulated the stock. We never had any reason to manipulate it. There was no motive on our part for anything like that."

Atlas Tack, described by Wall Streeters as a stormy petrel known for wide fluctuation of price in recent years, was traded yesterday at around 16⅞ on the "big board."

Wage Increases Are Reported From All Parts of Country

NEW YORK (AP)—Pay envelopes of more of the nation's workers are being fattened.

Upward of a score of manufacturing plants announced wage increases for their employees. Many of the companies were fabricators of textiles. One concern announced a boost of 7 per cent. Another—employing only six persons—said its wage increase would amount to 25 per cent. The majority ranged around 10 per cent.

The announcements constituted part of a series which was initiated last week and included:

The Dorr Woolen Company, Manchester, N. H., employing 300 persons in plants at Guild and Charlestown, 10 per cent, effective Nov. 23; Atlantic Mills, Olneyville, R. I., employing 2100 workers, 10 per cent, effective Nov. 20; American Woolen Company, Dunegan Mill, employing 150 persons, 10 per cent, effective Nov. 23; Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., employing about 2700 persons, 10 per cent, effective immediately; Abbott Worsted Company of Lowell, Graniteville and Forge Village Mass., employing 1500 persons, 10 per cent, effective Nov. 22; Royal Worsted Company, U. S. Bunting Company, and Ames Worsted Company, employing in all 1200 persons, 10 per cent, effective Nov. 23.

Talbot Mill, North Billerica, Mass., employing 700, an increase, amount and date to be determined; American Woolen Company, Winooski, Vt., plant, employing 2000 persons, 10 per cent effective Nov. 23.

William H. Prendergast, Inc., Bridgeton, R. I., mill, employing 200 hands, and the Pocasset Worsted Co., Johnston, R. I., employing 350 persons, 10 per cent effective Nov. 23; Quality Buckle Co., Providence, employing six persons, 25 per cent effective Dec. 1; Simonds Saw & Steel Co., with plants in Fitchburg, Mass., Lockport, N. Y., and Chicago, total employees not announced but 800 at Fitchburg alone, 5 to 10 per cent effective Nov. 16; American Woolen Co., Arden Mills, 10 per cent effective Nov. 23; Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., employing 650 persons, 5 per cent effective Nov. 16.

Northwestern University announced a 10 per cent salary increase for all members of its personnel in educational, administrative and other departments who were on the staff prior to Sept. 1, 1933. A 5 per cent raise was provided for those in service for at least six months since that date and who earn less than $2000 a year.

The American Woolen Company posted notice of a 10 per cent pay hike Nov. 23 for 1650 employees at its Providence, R. I., plants and for 13,500 at Lawrence and Andover, Mass.

Wage boosts of between 8½ and 9 per cent were extended to the 5000 persons on the pay roll of the Royal Typewriter Company at Hartford, Conn.

Upward revisions were also voted for 5000 employees of the Arlington Mills, 200 at the Seldon worsted mills, 600 at the Monomac Spinning Company and 4800 at the Pacific mills. The Seldon factory is in Methuen, Mass. The others are in Lawrence, Mass.

Nearly 4000 factory workers at the Mishawaka (Ind.) rubber and Woolen Manufacturing Company were given pay increases ranging from five to ten per cent and effective next Monday.

Directors of the Western Auto Supply Company at Kansas City ordered a five per cent pay increase for employees receiving $2500 a year or less. It goes into effect Nov. 18.

Officials of the Ferguson and Lange foundaries in Chicago said a five per cent raise granted in October would be matched by a simlar hike next Jan. 1.

The Fortsmann Woolen Company, which employees 4000 persons in Passaic, Clifton and Garfield plants, announced a 12½ per cent wage increase for all piece work and hourly paid employees.

At Richmond, Va., the du Pont Rayon Company raised wages 7 to 10 per cent for 3000 employees and similar increases totaling an unofficially estimated $425,000 a year went into effect at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s Old Hickory units at Nashville, Tenn., employing 5500.

In the textile field thousands of workers were cheered by news of fatter pay envelopes.

Raises at an undisclosed rate were ordered for 5000 workers in the footwear factory of U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., at Naugatuck, Conn.

The Atlantic Mills at Olneyville, R. I., announced a 10 per cent raise for 2100 employees, effective No. 20.

At the Johns-Manville Plant, Manville, N. J., 1500 workers were apprised of a 5 per cent increase.

At Duluth, Minn., wage increases of at least 5½ cents per hour for several thousand miners in 46 mines of five independent firms, adjustments to be effective next Monday, were announced. The announcement, in line with pay boosts authorized during the last 10 days by the Oliver Iron Mining Co., and the American Steel and Wire Co., plant, Morgan Park, of the United States Steel Corporation, affects workers in mines being operated in northern Minnesota and upper Michigan.

The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, at Joplin, Mo., and its subsidiary, the Eagle-Pitcher Mining & Smelting Company, and the Commerce (Okla.) Mining & Royalty Company, notified approximately 2000 mine, mill and smelter workers their pay has been increased an average of 25 cents a day. Higher prices for lead ore was given as the reason.

Wage increases aggregating approximately $1,500,000 annually and affecting 13,000 employees were announced by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, at Birmingham, Ala.

The Andrews Steel Company and the Newport Rolling Mill, two northern Kentucky plants, announced a general wage increase approximating 10 per cent to 2600 employees.

Eleven Maine textile mills, 10 of them engaged in woolen manufactures, announced 10 per cent wage increases benefitting about 3300 workers before the month's end.

Hourly and piece work pay rates of all workers of Viscose Co. will be raised five per cent effective Nov. 30, S. A. Salvage, president, announced.

About 15,000 workers in plants at Roanoke, Va., Marcus Hook, Lewiston and Meadville, Pa., and Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., are affected by the order. The amount of increase in total payrolls was not revealed.

An increase of 2½ per cent was made last July.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Undisturbed by niggling doubt, the Stock Exchange continues to enjoy itself with ever-rising prices and record turnovers. Its attitude may be illustrated by the comment of one of our well-known financial writers. His reply to a recent article pointing to the danger of incipient boom was that the warnings must have been written by some young spoil-sport, more endowed with imagination than investments. Spoil sport is the word. When sport is good, why spoil it. This may perhaps be intended as a gentle reminder that the desire of the Stock Exchange is not so much to value securities on their long term income yield, but to guess what the market in general is going to do, and then beat the market.

Of course it is clear from present evidence that so far the rise in security prices recorded during the past year is more rather than less justified by increased industrial earnings. Since the beginning of October a year ago the revised Financial News index of prices of 30 industrial ordinary shares has risen from about 95 to 123 (July 1, 1935 as 100). This increase was made in two stages: October, 1935, to the end of February, 1936, and June, 1936, to the present; in the connecting period prices fell slightly. The Actuaries Index of 178 industrial equity prices shows an increase of over 100 per cent since the recovery movement started in the middle of 1932.

Rise Appears Justified

That the mainspring in this movement was increase in earnings and dividends may be illustrated by figures compiled by the Economist. Thus the profits of 382 companies whose annual reports were published in the third quarter of this year showed an increase, after debenture interest, of over 14 per cent, compared with the previous 12 months.

An attempt was made to calculate the yield and earnings as percentages of the capitalization of the companies in different years, and the result may be summarized thus:

Third Quart of	Estimate of Ratio of Profits to Capital %	Ordinary Earnings %	Ord'n'y Divs. %
1929	10.0	13.7	10.3
1932	4.3	4.5	4.3
1935	7.1	19.7	6.7
1936	8.4	12.1	7.6

The profits on which these figures are based are those declared in the third quarter of the years quoted, and earned in the previous financial year.

The two prominent features of the table are that earnings on ordinary capital have now recovered almost to the pre-depression figure, and that a much larger proportion of earnings is being withheld for reserve than in 1929. This is considered to be a healthy sign, and helps in market opinion to justify the rise in security values which has taken place during the last year.

Employment Is Rising

The Index of Business Activity compiled by the same authority shows an 8½ per cent increase in the 12 months to September of this year. The index of employment increased in the same period from 101 to 105½; of coal consumption from 100½ to 105½; electricity output from 99½ to 112; iron and steel consumption from 105½ to 132. (All indices based on daily average for 1935 as 100; corrected for seasonal variation).

Imports of raw materials increased from 104½ to 127 and exports of British manufacturers from 103 to 107. Bank clearings in the town area, which include the vast majority of security transactions jumped from 95½ to 113, compared with the much more modest gain from 102 to 106 in the metropolitan provincial and country bank clearings.

All these indices reflect continued rapid improvement in the country's business activity, and this increase is, confidently expected to continue although the rate is expected to slow down in the coming year. The heavy imports of raw materials, the activity in iron and steel production, and the sluggishness of our exports reflect the concentration of the country's activities on rearmament and domestic industry.

During recent days there has been a minor setback in gilt-edged security prices. This was attributed in part to the need of operators to secure funds for the settlement of the stock exchange account, which was one of the heaviest on record, and partly to heavy sales from one particular quarter. The market recovered later, although there was for a short time a mild attack of nervousness for the maintenance of low interest rates. For this there was no real justification, but there seems to be some truth in the suggestion that the authorities overdid their maneuvers to offset the effects of an outward flow of funds to France, which under our peculiar Exchange Account system reacted in England to produce an expansion of the credit base of the joint stock banks.

Another Big Loan Likely

The money market was also interested to observe the action of the Government departments in disgorging themselves of a large part of their holdings of Funding 2½ per cent loan which they had to take up last year in order to support the market. The price of this marginal security has been raised several times lately, and it is anticipated in some quarters that the Government is preparing for another loan, connected presumably with rearmament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted, or rather boasted, that rearmament expenditure has wrecked his budget very successfully. The size of the deficit will presumably be the measure of his zeal.

Some confusion has been created by the action of the Stock Exchange Committee in granting permission to deal in the ordinary share units of Morris motors. In February of this year the committee expressed its disapproval of this method of introducing shares on the exchange except for small companies where the expense of a public offer for sale would be too burdensome. No one could describe the Morris company or the amount involved in the present sale of shares previously held by Lord Nuffield to the public as small; yet the committee gave permission for the introduction, and the result was an extraordinary confusion, with hysterical brokers trying to get shares for their clients.

It is a British tradition that the Stock Exchange can regulate itself in the public interest, without Government control, and the February decision was taken as confirmation of this stand. But now that the committee has gone back on itself for reasons which are not apparent, the desirability of a firmer control may become an active question once again.

Retail Business Up 15 to 25 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decided forward movement occurred in nearly all branches of the retail trade during the last week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, as both the weather and general conditions conspired to advance progress.

Seasonable merchandise shared in the rapidly-widening demand as articles were sought that would provide a warm welcome to winter, says the report. Sales on Armistice Day approached the best total thus far this year, shoppers favoring dresses, ensembles, knit suits, furred coats and children's apparel.

Weather Helps Sales

"Cold spreading across the country," continues the survey, "accompanied by snow in some sections, gave such a wide bulge to distribution that all of the leading cities reported an increase, which averaged from 3 to 8 per cent over the previous week's showing. As a result, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, was 15 to 25 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1935 week. Reaching toward a new high level for the period, volume in the New England states went 14 to 20 per cent ahead of last year's. With the turnover in apparel leading the uptrend, retail sales in the East exceeded the 1935 total by 15 to 23 per cent.

"Winter goods buying sent retail sales in the Middle West up 19 to 25 per cent from last year's, as the cold spell touched most states. A blizzard and heavy snow hampered distribution in some parts of the Northwest, but volume kept ahead of 1935 by 16 to 25 per cent. Improvement was widespread in the South, advancing the margin over a year ago to 18 to 30 per cent. The rise in the Southwest was extended, as employment increased, to 20 to 35 per cent from the previous year's. The effect of the strike of marine workers was felt by Pacific coast retailers, the spread over the 1935 volume being shortened to 10 to 17 per cent.

Wholesale Markets Active

"Favored by an abrupt increase in the number of buyers," according to the report, "mounting reorders for seasonal goods, and a widening of interest in Christmas merchandise, the leading wholesale markets were close to the most active rate of the year.

"Volume rose rapidly at those centers where cold weather and snow brought insistent requests for immediate shipment of winter apparel, helping to expand the average of wholesale orders to 20 to 25 per cent over that of the comparative 1935 week. Rising quotations induced retailers to make commitments beyond immediate requirements, but forward buying was hampered by the inability of wholesalers to accumulate stocks, many manufacturers being sold up to the end of the year," concludes the survey.

ICC Head Urges Roads Cut Capital

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Charles D. Mahaffie, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners here that the ICC in undertaking the reorganization of the 44 roads put under its jurisdiction by Congress would proceed on the general principle that a sufficiently drastic reduction of the capital structures of the railroads must be made to bring their fixing charges within their average earning power in depression as well as in prosperity.

The purpose, he said, was to enable the reorganized carriers hereafter "to functions continuously as going concerns."

He pointed out that there had been more than 1000 railroad receiverships since 1870 and that 31 Class I railroads had been reorganized through court procedure between 1915 and 1933. Of these 31 roads, he said, 10 were now in reorganization again.

"The basic theory on which Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act is framed," said Mr. Mahaffie, "is that of a largely voluntary readjustment of top-heavy financial structures. Possibly this theory relies too greatly on human reasonableness. Creditors and stockholders may realize the necessity of sacrifice. But they are likely to be reluctant to have it become too personal.

"Nevertheless, fixed charges must be brought into line with the earning power of the particular road involved. The only ones who have gained from reorganizations based on unsound premises have been those who received large amounts for their services and those who were able to unload their holdings on an unsuspecting public."

New Life Insurance Off 1.3 P. C. in Oct.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New live insurance written off during October declined 1.3 per cent from the like month of last year, while the aggregate for the first 10 months this year was 2.1 per cent correspondingly under 1935, according to a report from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce.

The report summarizes the new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 40 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

During October new business written aggregated $715,261,000, compared with $724,413,000 in the same month a year ago. New ordinary insurance amounted to $442,289,000, against $459,087,000, a decrease of 3.7 per cent. Industrial insurance totaled $232,465,000, compared with $233,988,000, a decrease of seventenths of 1 per cent. Group insurance, the only class to show a gain, was $40,507,000, against $31,388,000, an increase of 29.3 per cent.

For the first 10 months the total new business was $7,133,159,000 against $7,289,062,000. New ordinary insurance amounted to $4,429,664,000, against $4,609,505,000, a decrease of 3.9 per cent. Industrial insurance totaled $2,242,393,000, against $2,126,002,000, an increase of 5.5 per cent, while group insurance was $461,102,000, against $553,555,000, a decrease of 16.7 per cent.

Kansas Lumber Insurance Firm Taken Over by State

KANSAS CITY (AP) — R. E. O'Malley, state superintendent of insurance, took charge, under a temporary circuit court order of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters, a lumber insurance reciprocal doing a national business. Premimums in 1935 totaled $2,395,000.

Mr. O'Malley said he had been assured the company was solvent but "unfavorable rumors" had caused "some impairment of confidence" and his action was taken as a protective measure.

Bath Iron Works Shares Are Offered by Syndicate

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of 194,000 shares of common stock of Bath Iron Works Corp., is being made at $12 a share by Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and a group of associates. Only 50,000 shares of the offering represent new financing by the corporation, the balance being made up of stock owned by stockholders and under option to the underwriters.

Several Factors Pushing Up Prices of World Commodities

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most conspicuous developments in Wall Street after the election was a run-up in most of the leading international commodities, including cotton, sugar, copper, lead, zinc, rubber, tin, and cocoa. This rise was generally interpreted, both here and in London, as being a consequence of Roosevelt's re-election, although in many cases the chain of reasoning was rather loose-jointed.

The sharp upturn, however, calls attention again to a fundamental change in the so-called "statistical position" of the world's leading commodities, which has been effected in the last three years and which has made practically all commodity prices easy to push up on political news, but hard to depress. The huge inventories or commodity surpluses piled up from 1927 through 1933 have been reduced in most cases to normal levels and in some cases to subnormal levels.

With demand steadily on the increase, managers of commodity production control schemes are faced with an entirely different type of problem from the one they wrestled with in recent years. Falling demand then presented them with the painful problem of how far to cut down production. Rising demand now presents them with the problem of whether to expand production with a view to stabilizing prices, or to maintain the restriction and let prices rise sharply.

Loosening Restrictions

How radically the outlook for commodities has changed in 1936 can be seen from the situation in copper. The world copper restriction scheme, which from its inauguration on June 1, 1935, held output at 70 per cent of base rated capacity until last summer, has increased the allowable output step by step since August to 105 per cent—a 50 per cent increase in four months—yet during this time the price of copper outside the United States has risen from about 9½ cents to nearly 11 cents.

The International Tin Committee surprised the metal markets last June by raising the quota allowable from 85 to 90 per cent of 1929 base output for the second half of 1936. Last week it again raised the allowable, this time from 90 per cent to 105 per cent for the more efficient producing countries, retroactive to Oct. 1. The price of tin, however, at around 50 cents, is back at 1929 levels and above last summer.

World consumption of rubber made a new record in 1935 and will exceed that in 1936. The International Rubber Restriction Committee pulled a rabbit out of the hat last April by announcing the first increase in quota allowable—from 60 to 65 per cent—since the agreement went in effect in 1934. In October the allowable for the first half of 1937 was set at 70 per cent, and still rubber prices continue in a bull market.

Bigger Demand Inflates Prices

These developments are typical of those in many other commodities. The price of lead has been increased four times in the last month. Cocoa, without benefit of restriction, is up from 4½ cents to 9 cents in the last 12 months. Silk, despite the increasingly serious competition of rayon, is currently in a bull market, while acetate rayon supplies for the trade are virtually nil and producers are rationing customers.

The runaway market in cotton textiles was described on this page on Nov. 10, and both wool and woolen goods are approaching the same situation. The drought nearly doubled the price of corn last summer, and foreshadowed higher prices for hogs next spring. The International Institute of Agriculture announced that the world wheat crop for 1936-1937 will be the smallest since 1922. With boot and shoe production this year at record levels and the government's holdings of hides bought in the 1934 drought nearly liquidated, the hide market is pushing up this fall.

Judged by the monetary wisdom of the past, most world commodities are still over-priced, not underpriced, at present levels. Copper, tin, rubber, sugar, coffee, zinc, and several others are still produced under political or semi-political restrictions, indicating that with costs of production reduced as they have been in recent years, a substantially larger output could be released if these restrictions were withdrawn. These restriction agreements have artificially propped prices—higher above the cost of production than they would go in a free market.

Higher Output a Price Obstacle

Nevertheless many signs seem to indicate that this spread between price and cost may ultimately be eliminated, not by a fall in prices but by an increase in production to the point where high-cost marginal producers can enter the market. The majority of the restriction committees seem to be acting on the principle that it is better to let production expand to meet the insistently increasing world demand, than to keep production choked back with the inevitable result of skyrocketing prices.

Speculators and control managers are at present watching each other very closely, the speculators apparently feeling that but one major obstacle stands in the way of higher prices, namely the possibility of enlarged production quotas, and as a result, the meeting dates for such organizations as the International Tin Committee, which fixes world production quotas by quarters, and the International Rubber Restriction Committee, which fixes quotas by half years, have become dates of outstanding importance in the commodity markets. On the other hand, control managers watch these markets closely to see the effect of their moves on the free price of their commodity. For example, the increase in the copper quota from 70 to 105 per cent was made in five steps, each followed by a waiting period in which the effect on the market was carefully noted.

Another influence which appears likely to have an increasing effect on commodity prices is the world-wide labor unrest which is seeking shorter hours, higher pay, and such one-time luxury emoluments as paid vacations, pension systems, and the like. An example close to home is the steel industry, where Iron Age is predicting that further price increase will be announced as soon as negotiations over the recently proffered wage increases are concluded.

Critics of the Social Security Act assert that its rising pay roll taxes will have to be added to selling prices. In France, M. Blum's difficulties over the added costs of higher hourly wage rates recently granted have received considerable attention. Some American copper producers have sliding scale wage agreements with their workers, based on the price of copper. Some of the bulls in the rubber market assert that if the government of the Dutch East Indies lowers the export duty on rubber, thereby giving the native grower increased income, he will at least in part take advantage of it by cultivating less rubber and more leisure.

Unbalanced Budget Factor

The shift of the Administration at Washington last spring from an effort to get the cotton grower a "parity price" with previous cotton prices to an effort to get a "parity income" has not modified in effect the price-raising efforts in cotton as an attempt to ameliorate the condition of the tenant farmer.

Still another notable influence on commodity prices is the world-wide acceptance of unbalanced governmental budgets. Skeptics doubt whether the American budget will be balanced during the present decade, particularly if any recession in employment should occur. Continental budgets are in an almost hopeless state of unbalance, due in large part to armament outlays, which have now driven even the British Government to borrowing. These armament expenditures are frequently cited as one of the principal causes of the rising demand not only for metals and munitions but for such war commodities as leather and cocoa.

Lastly, there seems to be a general tendency to abandon the hand-to-mouth buying policies which have prevailed at leas. in this country from 1921 to 1933. During that period the memory of the heavy losses of manufacturers in commodities just after the war provided a more effective restraint than any limit that might have been imposed by law.

That memory, however, has largely faded, and has been replaced by an exceptionally vigorous confidence that prices are far more likely to move up than down in the next year or two. Actual shortages are in sight in a few commodities, including tin and rayon, while some doubt is beginning to appear as to whether the production of certain others, like rubber, wool, copper, and lead, can be increased fast enough to keep up with the prospective increase in demand which another year of expanding industrial activity would bring.

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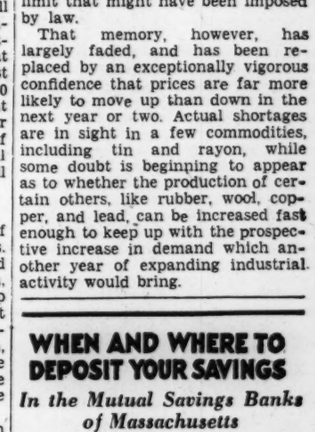
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10



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Transjordan-Arabian Affairs Cordial as Old Feud Ends; Stimulus to Trade Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cordial relations, followed by a "welcome development in trade" between Transjordan and Saudi Arabia are for the first time recorded in the report of the Mandatory Power.

This change for the better, the report says, is the outcome of the Treaty of Friendship signed in 1933 which put an end to a long period of embittered relations between the two countries.

Merchant Exemptions

"Saudi caravans of animals and animal produce (chiefly clarified butter) have arrived in increasing numbers in Ma'an and returned loaded with grain and clothing purchased in the Ma'an market," the report states. "To foster this trade the Transjordan Government has exempted bona fide merchants of Saudi Arabia and their servants from quarantine restrictions and from the necessity of being in possession of passports.

"Direct wireless telegraph communication was also established between the frontier authorities, and the amount of correspondence exchanged by letter and telegram increased very largely during the year under report, affording plain proof of the increase of co-operation."

Ending a Feud

As an illustration of "the greatly improved conditions in the desert," the report mentions that "a considerable number of the Iraq Amarat tribe entered Transjordan, and even penetrated nearly to Amman. The Amarat have been at feud with the Transjordan tribes for centuries, and never before had they been able to cross the frontier unmolested."

In the agricultural sphere, an attempt is being made to do away with the old system of narrow strip farming in which the villagers retain the land for a limited period only, after which it is re-distributed. This system, known as the "masha'a" system, was considered a serious obstacle to the proper development of the land. A new system by which each co-sharer is given a plot, or set of plots, in permanent ownership was introduced in 1933 and has already been applied to 27 villages.

Repartition

One of the chief difficulties of repartition is "the varied quality of the land within each village." For this reason, partition has generally been left to the villagers themselves under the supervision of a partition officer.

"In the first few villages partitioned," the report adds, "there was difficulty in inducing the people to accept fewer and better-shaped plots in place of the many long narrow strips to which they had been accustomed. But latterly the cultivators have come to appreciate that the value of their properties is considerably enhanced by following the method recommended by the partition officer and there is now little difficulty in effecting well laid out partitions.

"An example of the beneficial change of condition following partition is to be found in the last village completed. This village, the largest in the country, covers an area of 180,000 dunums (40,000 acres.) Under the masha's tenure a co-sharer's holding comprised 15 different plots, many of which were only 10 meters broad and as much as five kilometers in length. Now, as a result of partition, the co-sharer has received four large plots, in none of which is the length greater than one kilometer."

Law and order in Transjordan is under the charge of the Arab Legion, a force composed of 39 officers, three cadet officers, and 1004 noncommissioned officers and men under the command of a British officer. In spite of the fact that every Transjordanian is entitled to carry arms, crimes of violence have greatly diminised, the report shows. Murders declined from 47 in 1934 to 19 in 1935, thefts from 1646 to 715, smuggling offenses from 37 to seven, drunkenness from 70 to 60.

Less Tree Cutting

"Since 1923" the report declares, "there has been no serious civil disturbance in the settled areas of Transjordan, but until the beginning of 1931 there was a considerable amount of raiding in the desert area and across the eastern and southern frontiers. The activities of the Arab Legion, however, have reduced raiding to negligible proportions and only isolated cases of theft now occur."

In former years, "the crime of cutting fruit trees and destroying vines for the purpose of revenge was prevalent, but the infliction of severe fines, under the Collective Punishment Law, on the section of the village concerned, has had a most salutary effect."

Following a change in the law so as to permit heavier punishments for highway robery, the report records a big decrease in this class of crime. In 1933 there were 50 cases, in 1934 there were 43, and in 1935 there have been only 13. This great improvement is attributed partly to the change in the law, to the better economic conditions prevailing, and to the continuous improvement in the efficiency of the police.

Arab Population

The population of Transjordan, unlike that of Palestine, is almost entirely Arab. There has as yet been no census, as a considerable part of the population is nomadic or semi-nomadic. The report estimates the total at between 300,000 and 320,000. There are, it adds, about 7000 Caucasians who were brought in by the Turks in 1866 and 1878. There is also one Turcoman and one Bahai village.

About 250 Druse families arrived from Syria after the Druse revolt of 1927 against the French. Arab Christians number some 20,000 and "it is interesting to note," says the report, "that Christianity has survived not only in the towns, but also among the seminomadic tribes in the Kerak distric."

Green Forecasts Complete Failure Of One Big Union

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, forecast today complete failure of John L. Lewis' drive to bring all the workers in each big industry into one big union.

Addressing the federation's building trades department Mr. Green said: "We're going to organize the unorganized of America and we're going to organize them into the American Federation of Labor.

"When experiments motivated by vaporous idealism are completed by some who have invaded the field independently — when they admit they're through—the A. F. of L. will step in and do the job."

World Will Know

Mr. Green's only prediction as to what the federation's general convention would do about the Lewis rebellion against the traditional craft form of organization was that "the world will know where we stand when we get through."

A member of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers, Mr. Green said he knew the miners "deep in their hearts love the American Federation of Labor."

"However," he added, "we're going to deal with this issue, not by emotion, but by the judgment of our hard heads."

Mr. Green was applauded when he said the Knights of Labor, the Debs movement and the International Workers of the World, each in turn, had tried to destroy the A. F. of L. without success.

"We'll go from here ready to face any foe either within or without the A. F. of L.," he concluded. "I pledge to you all I have and all I can give in defense of the federation."

Before discussing the rebellion, Mr. Green said the country was "on the threshold of a great building boom."

"There is a shortage of homes throughout the land," he said. "There is a great need for other types of building.

Wagner Law

"I predict for the building trades a great building boom, increases in wages and employment for all workers.

"The demand for workers will be in excess of the number available. New men will have to be trained. That will soon be one of the problems before your unions."

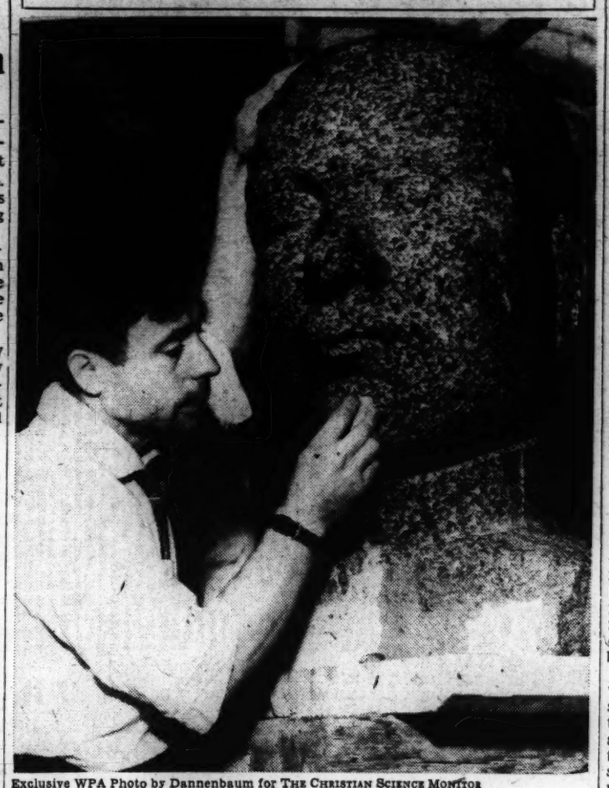
Mr. Green also "pledged" enactment of the Wagner low cost housing bill at the next session of Congress.

"In every community," he said, "we will see a housing program so big and comprehensive that all building mechanics will be employed."

I. M. Ornburn, secretary of the union label department, reported today the co-operation of 1,000,000 farmers in a movement to buy only union-made goods.

While informal discussion of a farmer-labor party in 1940 was current among delegates, Mr. Ornburn told his department's annual meeting "we now estimate over a million farmers have become labor conscious and buy only goods upon which the union label is displayed."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Granite



Exclusive WPA Photo by Dannenbaum for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Beniamino Bufano Works on Statue

Chinese Republic's Founder Carved in Steel and Stone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—As a symbol of the part played by Chinese in the development of San Francisco, a large statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the Nationalist Government of China, has been modeled for erection in the Chinese park in San Francisco's Chinatown.

The statue has been developed as a part of the WPA art project here by Beniamino Bufano, San Francisco sculptor, for presentation to the city by the local chapter of the Kuomintang (Chinese National Party).

The project is significant, not only because it means the erection in America of the likeness of a noted Chinese statesman, but also because it involves the use of materials new to sculpture.

Some of It is Steel

Portions of the 14-foot statue are made of stainless steel. Use of this medium has forced Mr. Bufano to develop a unique method of sculpture. Since heat would dull the luster of the steel, Mr. Bufano, instead of casting the parts, has beaten them into shape to be joined together by electric welding. Using this method, he has been forced to work from plans and drawings instead of a model.

The steel is used for the torso, arms and legs of the figure, while the head and hands are chiseled from red granite.

In producing a statue of the Chinese patriot, Mr. Bufano worked with a familiar subject. He once lived with Dr. Sun for four months, during which time he was commissioned to paint a portrait of his host. He is using his previous production, as well as drawings and pictures, in his unique statue project.

Pares Cost Tremendously

Although the artist has worked with metals for several years, he credits experiments of the steel industry with developing the metal used for the Sun statue. This medium, Mr. Bufano has discovered, permits an artistic effect with a minimum of cost.

"If I had cast this statue in the usual materials," he illustrated, "the work would have cost $25,000. By working directly with the steel, I have reduced the cost of my materials to about $500."

While this project, which has the approval of the San Francisco art commission and the park commission, has attracted considerable attention, it is but a small part of the broad WPA art program under way in San Francisco. Such projects as a 20-foot granite figure of a "Mother of the Races," a life-size figure in stone of Pasteur, and various works in metal, wood and ceramics, will make worthy additions to the city's collection of art objects.

Other Artists Are Busy

Some 27 artists on a "central easel project" have turned out about 150 water color and oil paintings which, following local and national exhibitions, will adorn tax-supported institutions, mostly schools and museums.

A mural project is under way, in which 37 artists are engaged on 22 murals and mosaics. This project has had an unforseen benefit in that it has developed the use of domestic tile for mosaic work in place of imported materials. Such beautiful effects have been achieved that local materials are assured a market in this field long after the government-supported art work is completed.

So too, the lithographers have developed a transfer paper on the project itself and used it for some 100 black and white lithographs and a few in color. Artists from Los Angeles to Sacramento are having a part in this project.

Several Fields Embraced

On the side of visual education, the lithograph project is printing and compiling several series of prints, including a set of water color reproductions of the ancient petroglyphs found in the caves of California, a set of hand-colored wildflower plates and two sets of Commedia del Arte costume plates.

Poster and photographic work, production of a pictorial display for the state parks and a scale model of San Francisco Mills Field Airport are among other achievements.

A research group, local unit in the national project of compiling an index of American design, is doing notable pioneer work in clarifying the native background in the arts.

Australia Begins Political Drive For Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—After spending many months in unostentatious discussion of resuming immigration, the Commonwealth Government has discarded all reserve and entered the political field with an insistent demand for a larger population.

Political observers have been expecting this move ever since Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons returned from London, after attending the jubilee celebrations. It was then believed with good reason that the British Government had emphasized that Australia could no longer hope to be content with a population of 7,000,000 in a continent of 3,000,000 square miles, the size of the United States.

Conditions Changed

For years the question of resuming immigration has been a touchy political topic. During the depression it was stopped because the country found it could not support its own people in work, let alone hope to give profitable employment to a stream of migrants. There is no longer any doubt, however, that it will shortly be resumed—and on a large scale.

A long statement of the Commonwealth's case has been sent to each state government, and it is certain that every effort will be made to avoid the mistakes that resulted in the failure of so many immigrant settlers before and during the depression.

Shortage of Skilled Labor

Voluntary migration bodies such as the Big Brother movement in New South Wales and Victoria, and the New Settlers' League in Queensland, have already approached the Federal Government with requests for the opportunity to resume farm training for youths.

For one thing, the Federal Government is concerned about the shortage of skilled labor caused by the rapid expansion of secondary industries during the last year.

Although it is traditional to the office of Dominion Governors and Governors-General, that they should not in any way intrude upon controversial political subjects, the retent remarks of the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, and the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield, upon the need for resuming migration, have caused deep interest.

Progress and Defense

Lord Gowrie said in a speech that after a 13,000-mile tour of the Commonwealth he was deeply impressed with the opportunities for the greater development of the country. The Commonwealth, he said, needed a greater population, not only for the progress of the country, but for the safety of its shores.

Lord Huntingfield in a speech the same day said the jealous eyes of other countries would look toward Australia if something were not done to increase the population. "It is up to us to show that we are prepared to fill, not the vast open spaces so often referred to, but the country available and suitable," he said.

Northeastern Farm Leaders Oppose Any Return of the AAA

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—In a quiet conference yesterday, agricultural leaders from the northeastern states—the section from which the most persistent criticism of the old AAA came—sought means of effecting a united front against any return by the national administration to that form of crop control.

Despite the fact the Administration has been committed to a new system of soil conservation, with coincident monetary benefits to farmers, since invalidation of the triple A, 100 farm spokesmen in a meeting last Saturday in Washington asked a return to production control along the lines of AAA.

The administration proposal for crop insurance was mentioned only incidentally.

Facing this development, the northeastern leaders, comprising the Association of Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture, dispatched to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace an appeal that there "be no effort in the preparation of legislation along crop control lines until ample and considered investigation. . . ."

The declaration endorsed the present soil conservation program. The conferees said "the farmers of the northeastern states have for the first time found in this conservation program one in which their interests were benefited and they appear to have received equal recognition with farmers in other parts of the country."

Ikto, Inventor of Speech?

In Sioux Indian tradition it was Ikto who invented human speech.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Teachers Seek Social Approach To Civics Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—The alignment of 10,000 teachers to defend American democracy was indicated here today at the first in a series of 20 regional conferences planned by the Progressive Education Association. The conferences, which will cover the entire country, will be concluded before the annual meeting of the association late in February in St. Louis. Action to endorse a definition of democracy and to find means by which teachers can make it effective, is expected to be taken at the St. Louis meeting.

The association has two aims, according to Frederick L. Redifer, executive secretary. The first is to emerge from the confusion which would enable the wrong kind of political philosophy to lay hold upon the machinery of education for its own use; and the second is, to redefine democracy in terms of what the founders of the United States intended—an interpretation including economic, social and educational, as well as political, concepts.

The two chief challengers of democracy—fascism and communism—were represented on the opening program of the conference by Frederick E. Auhagen, author and lecturer, and L. Begun, educational director of the New York State Committee of the Communist party. Dr. Karl W. Bigelow of Teachers' College, who presided, said:

"Education must necessarily influence, and be influenced by the philosophy which characterizes the society of which it is a part. The school plays a prominent role in transmitting to the young the deep underlying convictions of their fathers; but in a progressive society at any rate, it does not transmit them uncritically or without simultaneously seeking to develop in its charges the capacity to contribute to continuous social reconstruction."

The conferences will adopt no resolutions; but at all of them there will be considerable criticism of the requirement of loyalty oaths from teachers and of the "red rider"—the congressional enactment which precludes teaching about communism in the District of Columbia.

Among the 3000 persons at this meeting are a number who believe that the "red rider" has resulted in making the children of the district believe that communism is something mysterious and exciting, to be talked about in whispers.

In addition to the formal sessions, the conference is splitting up into discussion groups and tour groups for visits to progressive classrooms, to the design laboratory where free instruction is given in industrial design; to nursery school centers, and to music, art, and dance classes.

400,000 of Swiss Are in Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

IN SWITZERLAND the co-operative movement claims a membership of about 400,000 out of a total population of 4,000,000.

The latest available statistics show 11,862 co-operative societies in operation, including 226 agricultural consumers' organizations, 161 bakeries, shoe stores and other distributive organizations, also 140 restaurants, 426 water-supply societies, and 323 electricity and gas concerns.

Red Peril Painted By Legion Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Menace of communism in the United States and American Legion efforts to combat its spread were discussed here recently by Homar L. Chaillaux, director of the Legion's national Americanization commission. He was attending the organization's North-South junior baseball services in this city.

"The situation is dangerous in the United States," he said, "regardless of what some people may think. There is a rapid spread of communistic and radical ideas among youth, even in some of our colleges and universities. To some this may appear of little significance—like boys playing games or getting their opinions out of their systems in violent speech. But it is easy to look today toward Sapin and France and see the results of radical youth, wild and uncontrolled and running loose.

"The objective of our program is threefold; One, youth education through the fostering of junior baseball, Boy Scouts, national youth oratorical contests and similar movements, providing youth with a progressive and sane medium of initiative and expression; two, patriotic education, and three, community betterment.

"Annually, the American Legion is reaching upward of 400,000 youths through junior baseball. We began with approximately 78,000 boys in baseball in 1927," Mr. Chaillaux continued.

"The American Legion, through various posts and national headquarters, sponsors approximately 3000 Boy Scout troops in which an estimated 127,000 boys are enrolled. About 500,000 boys and girls will participate this year in the national oratorical contests."

Insurance Advertisers Elect

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Charles C. Fleming of Richmond, Va., was elected president of the Life Advertisers' Association at its annual convention here Nov. 12. He succeeds D. Bobb Slattery, Philadelphia, Penn. Delegates elected: Cyrus T. Steven, Hartford, Conn., vice-president; L. J. Evans, Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary, and Karl Ljung Jr., Greenboro, N. C., treasurer.

Labor Party Rejects Social Credit Ties In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A strong effort to have a committee appointed to negotiate with the Douglas Credit Association in South Australia was defeated at the state Labor conference. The object was to have the two movements co-operate at the next federal and state elections.

The arguments in favor of the proposal were that the Labor Party would benefit materially by the alliance as experience had shown that the party was losing thousands of votes to the Douglas Credit candidates. It was contended that the union of the two movements would achieve a measure of monetary reform people were seeking.

Those who opposed the move warned the Labor Party against arranging a compromise with a movement that was seeking to divide it.

Half French Workers Gain With 40-Hour-Week Decree

(Continued from Page 1)

sistent in their protests, claiming that the application of the 40-hour week at this time would mean an increase of 40 per cent in the price of coal to the consumer and an increase of between 25 and 45 per cent in the price of all iron and steel products, thus wiping out completely any benefit which French heavy industry would otherwise have derived from devaluation.

This estimate is based on the fact that, although a 48-hour week has hitherto prevailed in France theoretically, the working week in the iron and steel industries has remained about 54 or 56 hours. In these same heavy industries the new law allows only a maximum of 42 hours. Since the reduction in working hours is not to be accompanied by a reduction in salary, the employers protest that this will mean an increase in labor costs of about 33 per cent.

Decrees Pushed

These arguments are not expected to have much effect on the Popular Front Government, which points out in reply that the employers resisted the 48-hour week with the same predictions of certain catastrophe. Accordingly the work of drawing up and issuing the decrees is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

These decrees differ somewhat for each industry, but the general plan followed is to offer employers a choice between three methods of applying the 40-hour week. The first method is the limitation of effective work to eight hours a day during five days with a holiday on either Saturday or Monday in addition to Sunday. The second possibility is to limit work to six hours and forty minutes a day during six days of the week. The third method allows the employer to apportion the working hours unevenly as he thinks best, on condition that he observe a maximum limit of eight hours daily. In industries where the work is continuous night and day a 42-hour week is allowed on condition that no employee works more than eight hours in any one day and that each worker enjoys a rest period of 24 consecutive hours each week.

The institution of the 40-hour week in France is being watched with the greatest interest. The impression of most disinterested observers is that its success depends very largely on whether the rise in prices likely to follow it can be kept gradual and moderate. With living costs already rising rapidly in France as a result of the devaluation of the franc and of the Government's other social measures instituted last summer, it is felt that an additional sharp increase in prices might have serious effects on the general economic structure of the country.

Rayon Workers on Strike

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—A strike which workers said would tie up the big du Pont rayon plant here if allowed to continue more than a day remained unsettled Nov. 12. It was called by workers in the winding department. Workers claimed about 150 employees had quit, but R. G. Cann, plant manager, said only "about 30" had struck.

South Told to Recognize Influence of Its Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"We can no longer ignore the influence of 11,000,000 Negroes within our southern boundaries," Dr. Noble Y. Beall, director of Negro mission work for the Southern Baptist Convention, told the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Ministerial Association, in this State. "The Negroes have shown themselves capable of remarkable adjustments," he said. "Transplanted from their native countries into the white man's civilization, they have adjusted themselves as Anglo-Saxon people probably could not have done.

"They have gone through the universities by the thousands," he continued, "and many of them are thinking as the white man does not think because by the very nature of the circumstances under which they are placed they are forced to do it. They are demanding better living conditions. We have backed off from it too long in the South. The question we have to face is whether we shall be ruled by race prejudice or by the gospel of Christianity. By our neglect, they are falling prey to the Communists. We cannot afford to neglect the job."

Toronto Technical School Notes Employment Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The number of students of Central Technical School of Toronto who secured positions on graduation is evidence of the fact that conditions are definitely improving, said Dr. W. S. Kirkland, principal of the school at the annual commencement exercises recently.

Placement of last year's graduating class, he said, was nearly normal. Of those graduating in June, 77 per cent have secured positions, 11 per cent have returned voluntarily to school to take advanced work, 9 per cent remain unemployed and 3 per cent have not been traced. Of those graduating in aircraft work and the chefs' class, all have been placed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

GIFTS

HOLLYWOOD DOLL OUTFITS
Six garments—Dress, Smock, Pajamas, Slip, Shorts and Beret; sizes 14 to 20; washable material; $3.50 set, postpaid. MRS. L. M. CAMPBELL, 1721 Mullen Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

HOUSES FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Elegantly furnished 7-room home, 20 min. to San; hand carved furniture, Chinese breakfast room, linen, silver, fireplace, double garage; 1 or 2-year lease $225 per mo.; adults; shown by appointment. MRS. N. W. KAUFMAN, 1309 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms with three exposures, twin beds, in attractive home; separate bath; close in; season guests, 519 S. W. 5th St.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN — Splendid opportunity for full time representatives to sell successful sales producing campaign; commission basis; substantial earnings being made; exclusive territory rights given; write giving experience, references. BUSINESS EXPANSION, 406 Burke Building, Rochester, N. Y.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Esterlene FROCKS
The Pride of 5 Points
at WHEELER'S

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

SELENE LIGHTHALL
Antiques
and
Objets d'Art
2009 11TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
•SILVERSMITHS
•SINCE 1879

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Matrix Shoes
FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN
X-Ray Fitted
105 DAUPHIN STREET

ALABAMA GLASS and MIRROR WORKS
Glass of All Kinds
Prompt Service on Glazing and Resilvering Mirrors
53 DAUPHIN STREET DEX. 1679

The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

Anna Marie Beauty Shop
Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving
Marcel and Water Waves, etc.
Call for Appointment
DEXTER 3621
Irma M. Taylor 164 Conte St., Mobile, Ala.

BROWN COAL CO. INC.
Dexter 248
State at Water Street

MONTGOMERY

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts
Dresses, Coats, Suits
Hosiery, Underwear

Lawrence's
South Court Square
Home of the "NELLY DON"

SOUTHERN COAL & SERVICE CO., INC.
(Formerly Davis Coal Company)
Genuine Boothton Cahaba Red Ash Coal
D. NORRIS, Manager
C-842 116 Bell Street

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

More than 58 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"
We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 536
Opp. New Post Office Ground Floor

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Visit the New
KITTY POPE SHOP
246 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Gowns, Millinery, Vanity Fair Hosiery, Foundation Garments, Underwear

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres.
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

THE GOSSARD SHOPPE
234 South Beach Street
Gossard Foundation Garments and Kickernick Lingerie

Greasing : Washing : Polishing
Spark Plug Service
Dutcher's Cities Service
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Quaker State Oil
North Beach and Fairview Tel. 2271

STEINWAY
Kranich and Bach
Gulbransen
Kursheedt Studio
606 North Halifax at Ocean Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE

WM. H. MARSHALL
Realtor
Apartments, Homes, on and Near Beautiful New River. Fishing, Surf Bathing, Golf and Other Recreations.
321 S. Andrews Ave Phone 538

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Sunshine Tailors & Cleaners
Ed. V. Price—J. L. Taylor
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES
407 S. Andrews Avenue
Cleaning, Pressing, Altering
Phone 9164 Prop., J. Barada

Faultless Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Eats
125 S. E. Second Street
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS H. D. DICHTENMULLER, MGR.

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings
for
The Home
20 West Adams Street

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
23 YEARS IN BUSINESS
Our Styles the Smartest
Our Stock the Largest
Our Prices the Lowest
$1.00, $1.45 $1.95, $2.45 and up

GAS and OIL
ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Streets
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

Telephone 5-0614
French Novelty Shop
Linens, Infants' Wear, Novelties
Silk Underwear, Tapestries and Sweaters
28-30 WEST ADAMS STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

1867 1936

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Warm but Not Weighty!
Alpagora Topcoats
29.50
Marvelously warm, yet unusually light in weight
All This Season's Popular Styles
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS
BEALE TRAVIS & CO., Inc.
BEALE TRAVIS PHILIP TRAVIS M. R. BLOOD
Phone 3-1416
201 HILDEBRANDT BLDG.

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original, Frenchy Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST PHONE 5-1090

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
211 Laura Street
Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Fla.

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ Scientist

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0413
MIAMI, FLORIDA

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
one of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAND-O-SUN DAIRIES
Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 52822 101 Alton Rd.

ORLANDO

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE SPECIAL 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
of the B. F. Goodrich Company
Garland and Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
Phone 3161
Complete Car Service

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.,
PHONE 3176
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Orlando & Winter Park
RENTAL BUREAU
Complete Real Estate Service.
Inquiries cordially invited.
NOBLE SMITH, Realtor
212 No. Orange Ave. Tel. 6123

Rutland's
Men's Store
110 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.
FABRICS
For Home Sewing
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Orlando, Fla.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston
PHONE 5626

Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor
WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

Bring or Send Me Your Fountain Pen to Be Renewed
Inspect and adjust. Thoroughly clean. Provide and insert new rubber sac. 50¢
Gifts Novelties Perfumes
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Central Avenue Entrance, Florida Arcade

"We Fix 'Em Quick"
Riteway Shu-Fixry
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
852 Central Avenue

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 68011—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
803-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
in Downtown Atlanta
35 PEACHTREE ARCADE
35 PRYOR STREET N. E.
31 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET N. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 Second Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Rose Bushes
Lot will arrive Nov. 16th. We have choice selection. Sweet Peas, Bulbs and all Fall Flower Seed.
Karsten and Denson Co.
Phone 5411 317-19 3rd St.

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

COAL
F. & R. Coal & Oil Co.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil Furnaces
Dial 3-6177

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56. Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

Representatives for Moulding Powder
mostly for electrical purposes wanted for U. S. A., Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and Egypt.
Apply Box W-542
BCM/CSM London

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS

PARIS—Germaine Bentz, 16 rue Anélique Vérien, Neuilly. First Prize French Conservatory. Teaches Piano and the new instrument, "Martenot Sound-Waves." Excellent references.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM

St. Nicolaas Geschenken
MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST
204B Schiedamscheweg
Huishoudlinnen - Tricotages
Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse. Mrs. Peeters.
Goudenregenstraat 310. Den Haag
Drapers

THE HAGUE

BOEATAN
East and West Indian Art and Crafts and Indian Meals
Every day from 10-10
free admittance
Ned: Indische Kunst & Javaansche Keuken
TOEGANG VRY
The Hague, Kneuterdyk 18a.
Tel: 114695

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 630728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16,
Hamngatan 12
Kungsgatan (Centrums Ljusgård)

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG
Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants.
Floral Tributes arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28.399 Streitgasse 3

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen, Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE - AMTHAUSGASSE
Stationery and Office Supplies
Office Furniture
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

TÜRLER
Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Bossart
Effingerstr. Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel

47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866—70th Anniversary—1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

ASHEVILLE

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

The Kay Jewelry Co.
presents these new—
Bulova Watches
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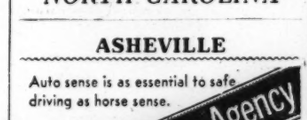

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Monitor Movie Guide

'Libeled Lady' Brings Four Stars in a Four-Star Farce

William Powell and E. E. Clive in "Libeled Lady"

The Accusing Finger (Paramount)—Under the guise of an attack on the ethics of capital punishment, this is a rather grim program melodrama which shows what happens to an ace prosecutor when he is trapped by circumstantial evidence and becomes a victim of the law. Strong acting does not save the film from its own theatricality. Paul Kelly, Marsha Hunt, Kent Taylor, Robert Cummings (who plays his big scene well). *Adults.*

As You Like It (20th-Fox)—Elisabeth Bergner's Rosalind is another addition to her list of distinctive screen portrayals. The star's producer-husband, Dr. Paul Czinner, and Robert J. Cullen, the adapter, have contrived a light-heartedly simple transcription without the sumptuousness of "Romeo and Juliet" or the invisible wires of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Which leaves the play very much in the hands of the actors and the camera men, who do it ample justice. Laurence Olivier, Henry Ainley, Sophie Stewart, Mackenzie Ward, Leon Quartermaine, Felix Aylmer. *Family.*

Come and Get It (United Artists)—The mood for a gripping film transcription of Edna Ferber's novel is set with a series of camera shots showing enormous tree trunks dynamited and sent hurtling down great chutes to become match sticks in a rushing river. From here the picture records the rise of a ruthless lumberjack, who sacrifices the happiness of the woman who loves him and devastates hundreds of miles of Wisconsin forests to satisfy his greed. What might have been occasional commonplace moments are saved by strong acting. Edward Arnold, Mady Christians, Walter Brennan, Frank Shields, Joel McCrea, Frances Farmer, Mary Nash. *Adults and young people.*

Libeled Lady (Metro)—From its slapstick depths to its high comedy peaks, here is the funniest farce in several moons. Director Jack Conway has ordered no holds barred in the rowdy gag fest and, except for an occasional breathing spell, the quartet of stars and their supporting cast are right there flicking out comedy punches right and left for some 80 odd minutes. Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy, Walter Connolly, Cora Witherspoon, E. E. Clive. *Adults and young people.*

Make Way for a Lady (RKO)—Precocious daughter decides to find a wife for her widower father and though it all ends happily enough, the road there turns out to be a long cinematic detour dotted with dull entanglements and uninspired comedy. Anne Shirley (who photographs indifferently) pirouettes through the role of the daughter while Gertrude Michael and Margot Grahame suffer from her machinations. Herbert Marshall looks embarrassed. So should RKO. *Family.*

Pigskin Parade (20th-Fox)—First-rate football musical farce in which a small Texas college is invited by mistake to the Yale bowl and beats the big university because of a melon-tossing yokel who plays best in his bare feet. Clowning, singing, dancing and the big game (which spoofs smartly legendary film football epics) provide genuine hilarity of the flightier sort. Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Betty Grable, Arline Judge, the Yacht Club Boys (ingenious as ever). *Family.*

Theodora Goes Wild (Columbia)—A genially entertaining comedy, although the situations are forced at times and many of the lines are silly without being funny. Irene Dunne blossoms out rather nicely as a prim New England maiden who secretly writes throbbing tales of romance under a nom de plume and who finally shows New York a thing or two about cutting loose when an attractive young artist gets in her hair. Melvyn Douglas, Thomas Mitchell, Thurston Hall, Spring Byington, Elisabeth Risdon. *Family.*

A Woman Rebels (RKO)—So highly polished is this record of a valiant Victorian lady in revolt that you may not immediately realize its phony qualities. An unhappy girl of the late nineteenth century becomes an unmarried mother. Remainder of the film deals variously with her fight for woman suffrage and her effort to conceal the true story about her daughter—drama which is attenuated by romantic pursuit from a faithful diplomat admirer, played with that hurt-fawn look by Herbert Marshall. Katharine Hepburn gives a nicely balanced performance and the acting is generally noteworthy. *Adults.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

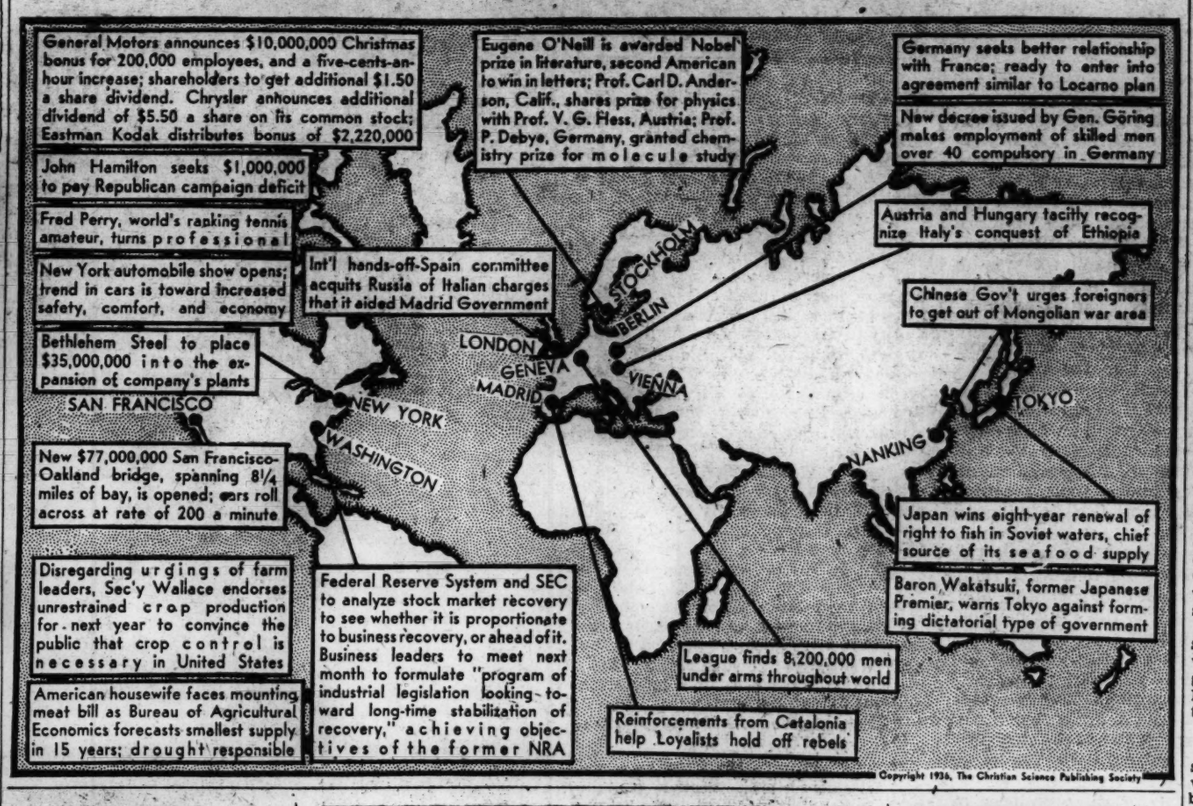
FAMILY: *"Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The Green Pastures," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "The President's Mystery," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "San Francisco," "The General Died at Dawn," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


General Motors announces $10,000,000 Christmas bonus for 200,000 employees, and a five-cents-an-hour increase; shareholders to get additional $1.50 a share dividend. Chrysler announces additional dividend of $5.50 a share on its common stock; Eastman Kodak distributes bonus of $2,220,000
John Hamilton seeks $1,000,000 to pay Republican campaign deficit
Fred Perry, world's ranking tennis amateur, turns professional
New York automobile show opens; trend in cars is toward increased safety, comfort, and economy
Bethlehem Steel to place $35,000,000 into the expansion of company's plants
New $77,000,000 San Francisco-Oakland bridge, spanning 8¼ miles of bay, is opened; cars roll across at rate of 200 a minute
Disregarding urgings of farm leaders, Sec'y Wallace endorses unrestrained crop production for next year to convince the public that crop control is necessary in United States
American housewife faces mounting meat bill as Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts smallest supply in 15 years; drought responsible
Int'l hands-off-Spain committee acquits Russia of Italian charges that it aided Madrid Government
Federal Reserve System and SEC to analyze stock market recovery to see whether it is proportionate to business recovery, or ahead of it. Business leaders to meet next month to formulate "program of industrial legislation looking toward long-time stabilization of recovery," achieving objectives of the former NRA
Eugene O'Neill is awarded Nobel prize in literature, second American to win in letters; Prof. Carl D. Anderson, Calif., shares prize for physics with Prof. V. G. Hess, Austria; Prof. P. Debye, Germany, granted chemistry prize for molecule study
Germany seeks better relationship with France; ready to enter into agreement similar to Locarno plan
New decree issued by Gen. Göring makes employment of skilled men over 40 compulsory in Germany
Austria and Hungary tacitly recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia
Chinese Gov't urges foreigners to get out of Mongolian war area
Japan wins eight-year renewal of right to fish in Soviet waters, chief source of its seafood supply
Baron Wakatsuki, former Japanese Premier, warns Tokyo against forming dictatorial type of government
League finds 8,200,000 men under arms throughout world
Reinforcements from Catalonia help Loyalists hold off rebels
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
LONDON
GENEVA
MADRID
VIENNA
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TOKYO
NANKING

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Table Mats

MOST of us accumulate a large number of bottle tops from time to time. An enterprising woman gathered these together and sorted them according to size and shape—pickle and mayonnaise tops in one pile, vinegar caps in another, etc. These she covered with c[illegible]lin or oilcloth and sewed together. The result was table mats in the shape of squares, diamonds, oblongs or circles, in solid or varied colors. The large and small tops could be combined in an effective manner, and the mats could be lined if desired.

These make useful as well as attractive presents, or they may be readily sold for 10 cents each.—Myrtle E. G., Champaign, Ill.

Quotation for Today

TO look up, learn more, strive to rise always.—PASTEUR.

In Lighter Vein

Relief

Lecturer: "I estimate that the end of the world will come in 117,000,000 years."

Man in Audience: "How many did you say?"

Lecturer: "One hundred and seventeen million—"

Inquirer (sitting down with a sigh of relief): "Oh, I had such a scare—I thought you said 17,000,000!"

Procedure

"But why don't you ask your husband's advice about it?"

"Oh, I will just as soon as I make up my mind what I intend to do."—*Grit.*

Not Even That

"Are you the head-waitah?"

"I am not a waiter at all."

"Oh, not even a waitah."—*Punch.*

Forgiving

There was in a certain small town a man who would "crash" all the parties. On one occasion he was asked: "Were you invited to this party?"

"Well, no," he replied, "but I wasn't so cross but what I'd come!"

Following Instructions

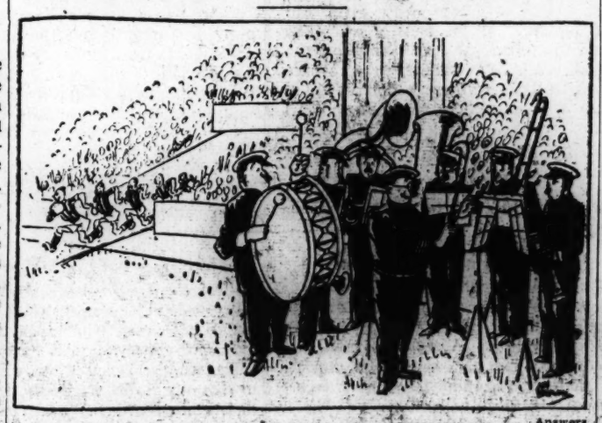
Manager (to boy seeking employment): "Weren't you here two weeks ago? And didn't I tell you I wanted an older boy?"

Boy: "Yes, sir. That's why I've come back."—*Neumode.*

Nice Lawn

"If I ask your father's consent tonight, darling, are there any grounds on which he can throw me out?"

"Yes, there's a lawn in the front of the house."—*Montreal Star.*



Answers

"Let's give 'em an encore, boys. They're cheering our last number."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Queen's Thoughtfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.

THE people of the British Empire rejoice in the sympathy and kindness of their King, and in the sudden thoughtful little acts he does. There are also many equally touching little stories told of the Queen Mother, and the following is one of them:

In the bush country of Australia there are many lonely people, living far from any library; and among these the Bush Book Club circulated more than 14,000 books and thousands of magazines and picture papers last year. The club's collecting day was held recently in Sydney, New South Wales, and among the exhibits were books from the Queen Mother's own bookshelves. Her thoughtfulness reaches far and unexpected places.

Daily Anecdote

A Greater Task

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOLIERE was once asked why it was that in some countries a king was judged to be fit to govern when he was 14, but was not allowed to marry until he was 18.

"Because," replied Moliere, "it is more difficult to look after a wife than a kingdom."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Amiable (Psalms 84:1)—In modern English we use "amiable" with reference to conduct or disposition, in the sense of "good-natured, pleasing"; but here it has its older sense of "lovely." The word "tabernacles" in the same verse means, literally, "dwelling places, habitations."

Apprehend, comprehend — Both these words indicate an exercise of the understanding, being derived from the Latin *prehendere*, "to seize," and the prefixes, respectively, *ad* (becoming *ap* before *p*), "to," and *cum*, "with."

"Comprehend" has taken on a fuller sense than has "apprehend"; logicians, for example, have come to regard apprehension as the first power or operation of thought devoted to an object. Glanville says: "Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction." When we comprehend, however, "we have," as Crabbe points out, "all the ideas which the subject is capable of presenting."

In brief, then, when we apprehend something, we become aware of it; when we comprehend it, we fully grasp it with the understanding. Most of us seem to apprehend more than we comprehend.

Attribute (noun)—*At'-rih-bute* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long). The verb is accented on the second syllable.

A discussion of "attribute" might well be based on the fine distinction between "attribute" and "quality," for the two are closely related in use. A quality (Latin *qualis*, "such") signifies that which a thing really is—its "suchness" or inherent nature. An attribute (Latin *attribuere*, "to give, bestow, assign") is applied to that which, through custom, reason, or faith, is bestowed upon, or attributed to, a thing.

A quality is that which a thing really is in some one respect; an attribute is that which we conceive or apprehend a thing to be in some respect. An attribute may, but a quality must, express something of a thing's real nature. For example, for centuries wrathfulness was ignorantly attributed to Deity.

Of course, the more we know about God, the better able we are to recognize the divine qualities and properly ascribe His attributes.

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhymes with *loud*, not with *load*.

"Conformed . . . transformed" (Rom. 12:2)—In accordance with the familiar rule that stress should be given the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used together and in contrast, "transformed" should here have stress on the first syllable.

Dematerialize — *De-ma-teer'-ih-al-ize* (*e* as in *create*, first *a* as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*, first *i* short, second *a* clipped-short, second *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin prefix *de-*, meaning "down, from, away," makes "dematerialize" a perfect antonym for "materialize." That which has been dematerialized has been deprived of material properties, characteristics, or form.

Divest—Preferably *di-vest'* (*i* long, *e* short).

The Latin *divestire* (*dis*, "apart," and *vestire*, "to clothe") meant "to unclothe"; and we use our word in the specific sense of "to strip of clothing, arms, or equipage," and in the figurative sense of "to deprive, to dispossess."

Entity, nonentity — *En'-tih-ty* (vowels short); *non-en'-tih-ty* (vowels short).

"Entity" is derived from the Late Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." The Indo-Germanic root is *es*, "to be." An entity, therefore, has real being, real existence, real substance; it is not here today and gone tomorrow; it *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

The Latin prefix *non-* gives to "nonentity" the meaning of "not an entity, a state of not existing."

Ensample—This archaic form of "example" is pronounced *en-sam'-p'l* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

"Geometric altitude" — *Je-o-met'-rik* (first *e* long, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* short, *i* short).

In the study of geometry (*je-om'-e-try*), an "altitude" is a perpendicular line from the base of an object to its summit; and the thought of physical height is uppermost. Such material altitudes, of course, are advantageous for physical sight, but certainly not for spiritual vision.

"Holy, acceptable unto God" (Rom. 12:1)—Unless a pause at the comma is observed, listeners may construe "holy" as an adverb ("wholly") modifying "acceptable."

Identity — *I-den'-tih-ty* (first *i* long, *e* short, second *i* clipped-short).

"Identity," from the Latin *idem*, "same," connotes "sameness"; it implies an absolute likeness between two or more things. For example, man's identity, in a very real sense, may be held to conform to the qualities of Deity, in whose image and likeness man is made.

The adjective "identical" is used in the sense of "same in quantity and quality."

Impugn — *Im-pune'* (*i* short, *u* long).

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against," compounded of *in*, "in, on, against," and *pugnare*, "to fight"—especially with the fists, from *pugnus*, "fist." Our earliest use of "impugn" was in this sense; but today we have restricted it to assailing with words or arguments. In other words, the fighting has become verbal.

Leviticus — The *e* is as in *create*, *Le-vit'-ih-kus*.

Multifarious — Webster's formerly recorded the *a* long; now it is felt to be circumflex as in *care*, *mul-tih-fair'-ih-us*. The word means "having a great diversity or variety."

Mutation — *Mu-tay'-shun* (first *u* as in *unite*, *a* long, second *u* as in *circus*).

The Latin *mutare*, "to change," is the root of our word, which is used to suggest unreliability, instability, changeability, unsubstantiality.

Postulate—*Pos'-tu-late* (*o* short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *chaotic*).

This word is derived from the Latin *postulatum*, "a thing demanded"; hence, also, "a thing granted." We use our word to designate a statement, the truth of which seems so obvious that proof or argument is not required; the mere utterance of it demands acceptance. Postulates based on materiality, however, are contradicted by spiritual facts.

"The smile of the Great Spirit"—A name applied by the Indians to Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun Matching Numbers

CERTAIN numbers, while they may stand for many things, have a definite relationship to certain things. For example, there are exactly 60 seconds—no more; no less—in a minute. This has been checked in the chart below. Can you match the other numbers in the same way?

1	60	teaspoon	
2	32	dollar	
3	90	minute	1
4	212	1 horse-power	
5	16	ice	
6	100	mile	
7	5280	right angle	
8	746	circle	
9	25	boiling water	
10	360	pound	

2. Letter Changing

OFTEN, after a bit of hard WORK, it is good to REST a bit. And it should not take a great deal of work to change WORK to REST in the usual manner. In fact, it may be done in 4 moves—perhaps even fewer.

3. How Many Tons?

A CERTAIN bin measures 30 feet in length by 7½ feet in width. If this bin is filled to a depth of 4 feet, and the contents weigh 80 pounds to the cubic foot, how many tons are there in the bin?

4. Leaning Word Square

THAT is the name a Wadena, Iowa, reader gave to this rhomboid. Definitions are given for four 4-letter words, which, when arranged in a certain order on the pattern below, will form five other words, reading from top to bottom. (a) Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together. (b) A pen for certain domestic animals. (c) The segment of the limb of a vertebrate animal upon which the body rests in standing (plural). (d) Any animal seized by another for food.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*False Alarm*

By LE PELLEY

OHH-H BUD!
HMMM — NO — I THINK THESE ARE ASHES FROM SOMEONE BURNING LEAVES..
PROBABLY HAVE TO WAIT A WHILE LONGER FOR SNOW
PROBABLY SO....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tall Tiny Teal*

By THE HAGERS

JOE'S NEPHEW, TINY TEAL, WAS QUITE EMBARRASSED HE SAID BY HIS HEIGHT.
"WHEN I WALK DOWN THE STREET, DUCKS STARE; I'M TOO BIG FOR THE AVERAGE CHAIR."
TICKETS
FOOTBALL TODAY DRAKEVILLE U. VS. QUACKBURG COLLEGE
"SOME FAMOUS DUCKS," I QUACKED, "WERE TALL; AND I MAINTAIN THAT AFTER ALL
THE ONES WHO HAVE THE TALLER FRAMES CAN SEE MORE AT THE FOOTBALL GAMES.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Showers of Recovery

FROM a material standpoint the aftermath of the second Roosevelt election has been much more gratifying than the first.

In 1932 the American economy was scraping bottom. Business was operating in the red; that is, it was paying its owners and its workers out of reserves. Breadlines could be seen everywhere. Unemployment estimates ran up to 15,000,000. Farmers were being paid prices for their products which did not cover their costs of production, let alone give them purchasing power for factory products. Unrest was in the air.

Today a rapidly-improving morale is reflected in better material conditions. Unemployment estimates are down millions. Breadlines have disappeared. There is enough confidence in the future that business men are planning new enterprises and the extension of old enterprise. The fruits of work in the recent past have seemed to justify this renewed hope. One of the most amazing features of the picture is the present shower of wage and dividend increases.

There are three reasons for this shower. First and foremost, business is decidedly better. For the third quarter of the year profits are tabulated in the current review of the National City Bank of New York. The profits of some 245 leading corporations are summarized. They show a gain over the corresponding quarter of last year of 58.7 per cent. Such an upturn is no mere "spurt." In the opinion of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "it is necessary to go back a decade to find another period in which business momentum has within itself equal elements of strength." It is out of the increased earning power of business that stockholders and workers are obtaining their new largesse.

A second reason for the abnormal dispersion of dividends and wages is the corporate surplus tax. This tax aims at corporation savings. It imposes a steeply graduated levy upon reserves over a certain amount. This is why so many corporations, instead of building up their reserves, are distributing them. The practice is not altogether desirable. Next year there is a possibility that some of the harsher features of this statute will be softened. Savings *per se* are no more undesirable for corporations than they are for individuals. What is objectionable is the piling up of unreasonable reserves—a practice which has been in vogue among dominant shareholders of certain corporations. This practice should be rooted out.

The underlying philosophy of the corporate surplus tax is that too much saving destroys economic equilibrium. This saving is, of course, not kept in idle pools of money. It rears its head in huge skyscrapers—the untenanted "New York in the air"—and vast factory equipment. Many notable economists have accepted the "too-much-savings" theory. A larger part of the profits of business should, they say, be spent instead of saved. The forcing of dividends is, of course, only one method of encouraging spending. And, even granted that it is the right method, it does not follow that such distributions would be spent. Just as likely as not the distributions will be returned to the corporation in subscriptions to new stock issues for extensions and improvements of plant. A much surer way of releasing purchasing power for consumer use is in wage increases or price reductions.

The third reason for the amplitude of the present disbursements is undoubtedly Mr. Roosevelt himself. The President is a believer in high wages. His insistence upon high wages when business was in the red was somewhat ludicrous. It was met only by pushing up prices—that is, by making the consumer pay and taking the reality out of wage increases. Now business is in the black again. And Mr. Roosevelt's point of view has been endorsed by a vast majority of the electorate. The election apparently has spurred wage increases. They testify to business statesmanship. Business adoption of the high-wage theory, of which Henry Ford was one of the earliest outstanding practitioners, is one of the surest ways of restraining governmental interference and regulation.

Designs for Living (Longer!)

IN THE morning mail: a new fad. Propaganda: emblems to wear. Symbols on men's neckties and scarves, handkerchiefs, dress goods: peace symbols. First reaction: Pooh! Second reaction: Why pooh?

Recollection: the recent "military mode" in women's wear; also propagandized, just for profit.

Afterthought: Arrow patterns on "Empire" cloths; military drum-tables in "smart" rooms; flintlocks over respectable mantelpieces; armor in sumptuous halls.

Reason: Just fads.

Third reaction: Why not "pooh" for these?

Discovery: a sample of silk. Design: "Pax." Color: blue. Figure: small and neat. Quality: excellent.

Fourth reaction: Well, now it *can* be done!

Doubt: But those neckties! Reflection: They *could* be subtle. Query: But can reputable manufacturers be interested in producing these gadgets? Answer: Certainly, if there's a market. Question: Who thinks it possible that there is a market? Reply: for dress silk, R. H. Mallinson and Company; for handkerchiefs, Acheson Harden Company; for neckties, R. H. Macy Company; for draperies, F. Schumacher and Company.

Fifth reaction: Better look into this.

Reflection: Symbols of war everywhere. In our parks: deadly iron monsters, guns and tanks. In our rooms: souvenirs of the battlefield, furniture with military motifs. In the nursery: toy tools for pretended killings.

Observation: Nobody wants war anytime, but nearly everybody is celebrating war all the time.

Query: Why is this? Answer: Well, it reminds people that they have been courageous, or mostly that other people have been; it spells excitement and action; it holds a challenge. Question: But isn't the fight for peace becoming exciting, doesn't it take courage and require action? Reply: Yes, but all that other has the advantage of being a fashion, as well.

Sixth and final reaction: Indeed! Then why not fashions for peace?

"Get a Horse"

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers and distributors say 10,000,000 passenger car and trucks now in use in the United States are more than seven years old and therefore overdue at the scrap heap. Dumping 10,000,000 cars in the junk yards might do something for the parking question—unless they were replaced by 10,000,000 shiny new ones, as the automobile industry would hope.

And if they were not so replaced, what about all these people who now drive their more than seven-year-old cars? An old dilapidated car is often the laboring man's best means of getting to work. What about the farmer, too, who uses his old truck year after year to get his produce to town? Anyone should know there is not much money left in his budget for a new car every year or so. The "old hack" may be rattly and wheezy, but it takes the family to town.

Automotive engineers point out that these vehicles lack many of the newer safety factors. But a great deal depends upon how a car is used whether it is safe after seven years. A well-cared-for machine can be safer mechanically after seven years' use than one of the newer models that has been racked and neglected by a hard and careless driver. Not all the cars seen lying in the ditch are of ancient vintage by any means.

Four-wheel brakes, shatter-proof glass and easy steering are features certainly to be appreciated in the advance of the motor industry. And, of course, automomile producers aren't the only ones who might like to see all "over-seven-years-old" models gaily sent to the scrap heap.

Women and the League

WHILE Japan, Italy, Ethiopia, sanctions, and the rights of small nations have been taxing the League of Nations almost to the breaking point, a movement has been on foot in Geneva and among international organizations of women, which, if it is successful, should bring back to the League some of that practical idealism which it seems to have lost.

Through the efforts of the delegates of fifteen nations—Czechoslovakia, China, Latvia, Turkey, New Zealand, Haiti, Cuba, Albania, Finland, Colombia, Soviet Russia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria—the question of the status of women has been placed upon the agenda of the next Assembly and this question will be considered in connection with proposals for revising the Covenant.

The League has now before it for consideration and study a definite program drawn up by the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations. This Committee recommends "that the following provisions be added to the Covenant in order that the interests of women may be better protected under the League and that the League may more truly serve all the people of the world:"

1. The Members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality.
2. The Members of the League undertake that in their respective countries the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex.
3. The Members of the League undertake that in their respective countries men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields.
4. The Members of the League undertake that men and women shall both be members, with full voting powers, of all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all Conferences under the auspices of the League."

The League of Nations has been distinctly a men's organization. Occasionally a country has been represented by a woman, and women are employed in its clerical, secretarial, and research work, but the point of view of the League has been essentially masculine.

The importance of this effort of women to take part in world affairs and to assume a fair share of responsibility in solving world problems cannot be overestimated, although it is sometimes overlooked in the pressure of world events. That women can make a valuable contribution is not be to doubted.

One More River

Book News of the Day

TWO federal soldiers fleeing Belle Island prison, a woman turning her back on Richmond, then the headlong flight of these three through war-torn Virginia—this is the substance of MacKinlay Kantor's new novel of the Civil War, AROUSE AND BEWARE (New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50). Edmond Dantés's escape from the Chateau d'If and even recent tales of the incredible deeds of men fleeing Devil's Island, are scarcely more breathtaking than this swiftly paced narrative of a flight almost as extraordinary. Mr. Kantor, who showed himself so able a historian in his earlier novel of the Civil War, "Long Remember," now adds to his laurels with a book which gives evidence of his creative talent.

In spite of a measure of familiar melodrama, and a series of almost unbelievable situations set in the unvarying atmosphere of a dank, nightmare world, "Arouse and Beware" achieves a vivid reality. Mr. Kantor evokes sights, smells and sounds with a prodigal hand; he probes the emotions and thoughts of his characters with a sympathetic acumen that gives them an irresistible appeal. Written in the first person, this is the intimate revelation of a man struggling through fire and water, and he carries the reader with him in his ordeal.

Oliver Clark tells the story as a man who feels compelled to describe a nightmare which has troubled him. He and Prentiss Barlow, incarcerated with some 4000 other Union soldiers in Belle Island prison, Richmond, escape one night by swimming the James river. The horrors of the prison have inured them to the hardships ahead of them as they start back hopefully toward the Union lines, somewhere beyond the Rapidan river. Countless weary miles afoot, hunger and thirst, danger of pursuit, the ceaseless freezing rain of the end of winter are all more bearable than prison life, for now there is at least the hope of freedom to spur them on.

The first morning, Oliver and Bar are joined by Naomi Kincaid, also a fugitive from Richmond. She and the two men continue their tortuous journey toward the Rapidan. The numerous adventures which befall them are graphically described by Oliver in anecdotal fashion, but through them all the suspense of the continued flight and the development of the characters unify the whole.

For more than two weeks, the hunted trio steadily plunge through the woods toward their goal. The reader eats, sleeps and talks with them, is drenched to the skin by the rain, cowers in the forests, narrowly escapes capture a dozen times, lives by cunning and intermittent violence. By reason of this subjectivity, "Arouse and Beware" is vastly exciting; but it is also in great part a grim and sober depiction of the evils of war. The humor and sympathy of some of the episodes are brief interludes in an otherwise painful flight from a horror which might well make anyone arouse and beware.

M. W. S.

Saddled

Home on the Range

MRS. B—— was surprised to see a stalwart young man at the door. That is, she was surprised at his appearance. His plaid shirt was opened at the neck, the sleeves rolled up. Blue jeans were tucked into high-heeled boots, and a sombrero was swept from his black curly hair. Mrs. B—— had never seen anyone dressed that way outside of the movies except when the rodeo came to Madison Square Garden.

She smiled uncertainly. "Do you remember me, Mrs. B——? I'm Joe's son. Tom di Luka." He handed her a card on which was printed modestly: "Cowboy Tom, Junk." "My Dad says you have an old stove you don't want."

"Yes, an old gas range. It's down in the cellar. Surely I remember Joe's boy."

Joe di Luka had been Mrs. B——'s iceman for twenty years. She had kept her old icebox long after they were rarities, and not until last year had she given in to her husband's arguments that they really needed a modern refrigerator.

"I know, dear," she kept saying, "but I hate to take the business away from Joe. He has so few customers left."

Mrs. B—— led the way to the cellar. "Well, you certainly grew up to be a fine boy."

"Boy! ho!" He grinned. "I'm thirty-four."

Mrs. B——'s mouth fell open. "You can't be! Why, it was only . . . let's see . . . twenty years ago that we bought the house, and you were helping your fath—"

"Sure! I was fourteen."

They were dusting off the stove. "How do you like my sombrero?" He put it on for her.

"It's . . . big," Mrs. B—— ventured. "It looks like an umbrella over your head."

Tom was pleased. "Big? It's gotta be big to look like the real thing. I sent to Colorado for it. . . . How do you like this?"

He bared his brown arm and showed his muscle.

"That's very big," she said. "Like a watermelon."

A gusty laugh rang out. Tom carried the stove up the cellar stairs without a grunt or puff. "A little different from when I was a kid, eh?"

A picture of him as a child came back to her. "Rather slight, weren't you?"

"Yeah. That's why I like this junk business. Out in the air all the time. It's a good business. I got a flivver for myself and two trucks for junk. But I don't use them. I rent them out. I like Angela, here." He jerked his thumb toward the horse. "Why, I go riding in the park every Sunday morning; what good would a truck be there? No, sir, I wouldn't give up Angela, not for a million trucks!"

Mrs. B—— laughed. "That's a good one, Tom. I must remember to tell Mr. B——."

"What's a good what?"

"'Not for a million trucks!' I got it. Here, take these two coats for the trouble of hauling out the range. I'm glad you're doing so well, Tom."

"You think I'm doing well! Why, my brother, Tony, he sings on the radio. You ever home at three-thirty? Anthony Luke, he's called." Tom chuckled. "You can just imagine how proud my mother is! Why, you couldn't get her away from the house at three-thirty for a million bucks!"

"You married, Tom?"

"Me? Naw. Girls are all right, but I gotta take care of my business and Angela. But I go to Roseland every Saturday night. Not like this, though. Not these clothes. You should see me. Light gray suit; yellow polo shirt; navy blue tie; white shoes. . . ."

Mrs. B—— smiled, picturing the not uncommon outfit.

Tom hoisted the stove and bound it with rope. "Well, good-by, Mrs. B——. Thanks a lot for all this. And don't forget. Whenever you have any junk—call Cowboy Tom."

He whistled to Angela and rode off singing.

Mrs. B—— went in and telephoned to a neighbor. "I didn't want any money for that old stuff—I was glad enough to have it out of the way! So if you have some junk be sure to call Tom. A real pleasant young man. And grateful! Why, he actually rode away singing about the range!"

M. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Sweden's Full Dinner Pail

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are constantly being reassured that the workers are better off in the United States than anywhere else in the world and that criticism of American conditions is unjustified. However, according to a recent report of the International Labor Office at Geneva, "the workers of Sweden are better nourished than those in the United States." Students of foreign affairs confirm this report, and add, that the lower classes of Sweden are more comfortable in every respect than corresponding strata of the population in this country.

This prosperity is definitely the result of economic planning, far surpassing anything that has been attempted in this country. A number of factors involving associational and governmental activities are responsible for Sweden's favorable condition.

According to several published statements, which agree in essentials, the chief of these factors are: consumers' co-operatives, which account for at least 20 per cent of the total merchandising and 10 per cent of manufactures, while exercising a corrective influence on all lines of private enterprise, including insurance and rural electrification; producers' co-operatives, especially in farm products; well-conceived housing plans using the combined resources of consumers' co-operatives, municipal funds and national grants, and furnishing unexcelled, inexpensive homes to the workers, free from the customary tribute to promoters and speculators.

Other elements responsible for Swedish success are: an extensive and unified trade-union movement which keeps hours down and wages up; a low-tariff policy, which tends to keep prices down; comprehensive social security insurance; government assistance to farm exports; government ownership and operation of utilities, such as railways, power plants, telephone and telegraph, radio broadcasting and air transport.

Further contributing factors are: government monopoly of tobacco and alcoholic beverages; state control of the manufacture of munitions; government participation in the private operation of mines and smelters; an ambitious national public works program designed to relieve unemployment; and a managed currency to protect internal price levels.

If, in addition, we remember that Sweden's population is homogeneous and progressive without being visionary; that her jurisprudence has been freed from the tyranny of precedents; and that her laws have been codified into a single volume and simplified so as to be intelligible to the average citizen without recourse to the services of expensive legal talent, we have the principal reasons for Sweden's stability and the satisfactory conditions of her workers.

A. G. DEHLY

Auburndale, Mass.

George Washington on Oaths

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Love cannot be compelled, either for a person or a country. Compulsion is the surest means of destroying love. Furthermore, the dangerous teacher, or citizen, will be the first to sign any "Oath of Loyalty," with crossed fingers, and tongue in cheek. The sincere and conscientious will be the last to be forced.

Having conversed with 10,000 principals, over 10,000 teachers, and having watched the reactions of 500,000 school children to the patriotic program, "Impersonation of Washington," I assure those who would assail teachers for refusing to sign such oaths, that teachers in general are giving more proofs of patriotism than any other group of people I know; far more than any oath could possibly signify.

Anyone who advocates violence as a means of settling our differences, is a dangerous person. Can we go farther than that? Not until we define patriotism, communism, socialism, fascism, right and wrong; not until we can measure a teacher's merits better than now. Until we can point to a more loyal and conscientious profession than teachers, let us be very cautious about casting a stone!

George Washington said to Lafayette, and it is still true:

"As every oath should be a free act of the mind, —I would not wish that there should be the slightest degree of compulsion— The gentlemen will therefore use their discretion—and swear or not swear, as their conscience and feelings dictate." (Text of oath in General Orders, May, 1778.)

Washington, D. C. LAURANCE H. HART

The Cobblestone Causeway

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The pedestrian wonders why the roadways are always under repair; the motorist insists many highways are in deplorable condition. These differing points of view may be attributed to the country-wide construction of super-highways, and the national neglect of some present roads.

The pedestrian observes the building of new roads and comments "Extravagant waste of funds!" The auto driver bounces over state and national motor routes thinking perhaps of the diversion of gasoline taxes, but hoping repair work will someday smooth his journey.

Is it not strange that in these days of federal grants almost any broad four-lane road leads to some wretched cobblestone causeway? Perhaps the care of present roadways does not provide enough jobs in comparison with the building of new highways. At any rate, the new car, like the novice's golf ball, is driven eventually into the rough, and the best shock absorbers cannot conceal the fact that though Uncle Sam may be one of the world's greatest road builders, he seems to have little regard for the maintenance of the aged highway.

LUMAN LEWIS

Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Sugar Bowl Diplomacy

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SAO PAULO

IT HARDLY seems right to carp about being too good a neighbor. On the other hand one of the appeals of the injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," lies precisely in the wisdom of the last part of the phrase "as thyself." This provides a maximum, a point of reference and a realistic measure; and to those who can be objective with respect to themselves an intelligent approach. To be measured in all things applies in this as well as in other matters. And it has a direct bearing on diplomacy as well as on individual behavior.

All those concerned and all those aware of the need applauded the United States' good neighbor policy toward Latin America. It came at a time when it was sorely needed and when it could do much good. In some respects it has been a remarkable success, in others a lamentable and inexplicable failure. But one of the failures thus far overlooked is precisely the too-goodness of it.

Apparently under orders not to do anything to harm inter-American relations or to offend in the slightest the foreign offices of Latin America, many American diplomatists in this part of the world have gone too far the other way and have failed to defend legitimate American interests and to stand forthright for ideals of which they approve.

There is a vast difference between overbearing and an enlightened self-respect. No neighbor is a good neighbor who has no ideals of his own, no moral standards to which he clings and who is not willing to do something to preserve the conditions necessary for right living and for keeping open those channels through which good neighborliness flows.

Until the world evolves to the place where less material bonds tie nations together, trade will be the main language of diplomacy. Diplomatists may speak to each other in French or English, but diplomacy can best converse with diplomacy in the symbols of trade. It is still around trade that cultural interchanges take place, it is trade that does much of the pioneering and path-breaking for the intangibles which follow. And through the honest and frank defense of international trade, or of the trade of his own nation, the diplomatist can make known how he looks upon himself and his own nation and can form in the minds of those with whom he is dealing a respect for the country he represents.

When a diplomatist in the interests of an exaggerated good neighbor policy sits quietly in his office and lets other nations quietly walk off with his trade and allows those whom he is *neighboring* to wander off into other folds where no good can come to them, he is not making the legitimate use of the language of diplomacy to which he is entitled.

American business men—and some of them quite frankly admit that, not long ago, they received too much support from the State Department—are complaining bitterly of the lack of support from embassies, legations and consulates in Latin America and of the almost total lack of interest on the part of the State Department in their affairs. This is all the more difficult to bear at a time when European governments are doing almost everything possible to back up with intangible and cultural props the advance of their national salesmen.

Large concerns which have been in business for many years in Latin America, and which have given few reasons for complaint, because their ethical standards have been high, have had occasion recently to make representations both to the local embassies and to Washington, and in most cases, say their representatives, without any success.

The inroads which competing nations have made on American trade are not due solely to barter agreements and compensated marks. In part some of these losses must be laid to an immobilized and neutralized diplomacy which watches legitimate interests shifting course without acting. In part this is because some nations have turned their diplomatists into steam engines of energy. Catlike, to mix metaphors, they pounce the minute they see an opening, that is, in their more ethical moments; at other times they create the openings without regard to right or wrong.

The wavering in loyalty toward the United States on the part of countries which have always been friendly must in its turn be imputed, in part, to the funny notion that a good neighbor is one who turns himself into a doormat and lets others walk all over him. And though the comparison is very far-fetched there is something to the idea. The United States was once looked upon as a strong, aggressive nation, too aggressive, perhaps, but virile and dynamic. Now one sees Brazilian and French writers in Brazil, for example, fighting the battles of the United States for the United States and not even receiving so much as a thank you for their efforts.

For good or for ill a nation is judged abroad by its diplomacy and diplomatists. Judging from many instances, the good neighbor policy, with excellent intentions, has removed the heart and verve of the American diplomatist. Instead of making and keeping friends he is losing them.